THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APPENDIX, 1781.

CONTENTS.

TITLE-PAGE, Chronological Series of EVENTS, &c. — *prefixed to Jan. Mag. in the binding.*

MEMORIAL of the Incorporation of FREEMEN-FLESHERS of Edinburgh on the propofal for removing the ſlaughter-houſes without the city 673.

OBSERVATIONS on the FLESHERS MEMORIAL 677.

Account of the TERMITES or WHITE ANTS concluded 681

Fifth Report of the Commiſſioners appointed to examine the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, concluded 684.

A PARSON's Inventory 690.

ANECDOTE of Pope Leo X. 701

AMERICA. Caſe of Col. Haynes 702. Account of his capture, &c. 704. Congreſs offer a reward for apprehending Gen. Arnold 705. Col. Stewart's account of his engagement with Gen. Greene near Eutaw Springs 705

FABRICIUS on the American War: Letters 3. and 4. 707

PARLIAMENT. Commons on Sir J. Lowther's motion reſpecting the American war: Speeches of Mr Powys and Ld North 691. Sir F. Norton, Meſſ. Ellis, Townſend, and Grenville, and Sir Ed. Deering 692. Mr Calvert, Sir W. Dolben, and Ld Maitland 693. Gen. Burgoyne and Col. Barré 694. Mr Fox, the Lord Advocate, and Ld G. Germain 695. Sir J. Wrotteſley and Mr Turner 696. Diviſion ib. On the army eſtimates: Speeches of the Secretary at War 696. Col. Barré, Mr Huſſey, and the Hon. J. Luttrell 697. Mr T. Townſhend, Lord G. Germain, and Mr Fox 698. Ld North, Gen. Conway, Meſſ. W. Pitt and Rigby 699. Ld Nugent, Sir G. Saville, and Mr Fox 700 and the Lord Advocate 701. Diviſion ib. Adjournment of both Houſes ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. England 711. Scotland 712

LISTS. Captures 713. Edinburgh Infirmary table ib. Mortality bills 714.

INDEXES.

[*Edinburgh, Dec.* 1781. The removal of the ſlaughter-houſes without the city has been ſome time in contemplation. The Town-council have reſolved to apply to parliament for a bill for that purpoſe.—The Incorporation of Fleſhers publiſhed the following addreſs to their brethren of the Convenery on the hardſhips of their ſituation, ſhould ſuch a bill paſs.]

MEMORIAL *and* REPRESENTATION *for the Incorporation of* FREEMEN FLESHERS *in Edinburgh, humbly addreſſed to the Deacon-Convener and remanent Members of the Convenery of the City of Edinburgh.*

THE memorialiſts beg leave to trouble their brethren of the Convenery on a ſubject that is not only of the utmoſt conſequence to them, both as individuals, and as one of the incorporations of this city, but which, they alſo apprehend, is of conſiderable importance to the incorporations in general, and, as ſuch, they hope it will meet with their moſt ſerious attention.

The Convenery have no doubt heard, that a bill is immediately to be brought into parliament, for removing the ſlaughter-houſes, where the memorialiſts at preſent carry on their buſineſs, to the diſtance of *a mile* from the city, and that this law is to be procured at the public expence. — If the memorialiſts, however, ſhall make it appear, that this law would be totally unneceſſary; that every benefit propoſed can be as well obtained without it; that it is therefore a wanton expenditure of the public money; and that, if ſuch a law was to be paſſed,

passed, it would be attended, not only with the most oppressive consequences to the memorialists, but would also, as a precedent, be of a very dangerous tendency with regard to the other incorporations; they cannot entertain a doubt, that their brethren will give them every degree of assistance in their power to prevent the bill obtaining the sanction of the legislature.

Although this intended law has been much the topic of public conversation, yet the memorialists will be pardoned to say, that the causes to which the evil is owing have been but slightly, if at all, understood. — The memorialists admit, that the slaughter-houses, in their present state, are offensive to the neighbourhood. People, in general, thus getting hold of the word *nuisance*, are apt to wish they were taken away, without considering, whether there would be any justice in the removal, how it might affect the rights of parties, by whom the grievance has been occasioned, or if any plan could be devised for preventing the disagreeable smell complained of, without much altering their situation.

The memorialists have experienced the effects of this prejudice; for, although the magistrates, pretending to have a right to the dung of the cattle, have prevented it from being carried off, and so have been alone the cause of the smell, and the memorialists have offered to build new slaughter-houses, conform to a plan, which, if adopted, would effectually prevent them from being, in any degree, noxious, the council have thought proper to reject their proposal.—The following are the regulations which have been made with regard to the incorporation of fleshers in Edinburgh, and the history of the proceedings which have been held relative to the matter of removing the slaughter-houses.

The seal of cause to the incorporation of fleshers is dated so far back as the 1488. The only privilege it confers, and which has hitherto been the support of the society, i. e. the liberty of slaughtering cattle within the city, immediately adjacent to the place of sale, and the exclusion of all unfreemen from so doing.

Anciently the shops, or places of sale, belonging to the members of the incorporation, were kept in different parts of the city. Afterwards a public market was provided for them in Merlin's wynd; — at this time every flesher slaughtered his cattle where he found it most convenient; and Libberton's wynd, with that part of the Cowgate opposite to it, were chiefly used for that purpose.

In 1618, an act of privy council was made, for regulating the fleshers, candlemakers, brewers, and others, in the exercise of their several trades. By that act, the memorialists predecessors were ordered to provide themselves with slaughter-houses at the North-Loch side, where they might have the convenience of water for their use. This act was afterwards ratified by parliament, in the year 1621.

In obedience to these acts, the fleshers of Edinburgh provided themselves with proper slaughter-houses at the side of the North Loch; and, in order to accommodate both them and the public, the city erected the present market, at the foot of the Old Provost's close, as near to the place of slaughter as the situation could possibly admit.

Many attempts were afterwards made to incroach upon this privilege, or to render the same ineffectual; but the society was happy enough to have the protection of the city, of the privy council of Scotland, and of the parliament itself. The substance and import of these acts was, that the freemen-fleshers should be intitled to slaughter all the cattle for the use of the city within the liberties, and at the side of the North Loch. These acts, and this privilege, were particularly ratified by the parliament of Scotland so late as the 1693; and, on a complaint to the council against some incroachments, their whole rights and privileges were recognised by an act, bearing date the 22d of March 1721.

From the increase of slaughter, and the late improvements in the neighbourhood, the memorialists found themselves very much straitened in point of convenience for their business. In place of being at the side of the North Loch, in the suburbs of the town, they found themselves in the centre of it. Wishing, on their part, to do every thing in their power for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, in a manner consistent with the rights and the being of the society, and even, if possible, to anticipate any complaints that might be made against them, they applied to the town-council for a feu of the area of the Old Physic-Garden; which, while it was detached from

from the New Town, where the rage for building so much prevails, by its vicinity to the public markets, it seemed to be convenient for every person. On this spot they proposed to erect proper slaughter-houses, according to a regular plan, which unquestionably would have remedied the evil complained of.

This proposal, however, being opposed by the Orphan Hospital and others, the memorialists did not succeed in their application.

The memorialists, still anxious to be accommodated without giving offence to any person, then purchased from Andrew Wilson, one of their members, a piece of ground lying at the side of the North Loch, and proposed to erect slaughter-houses there, after a model, which, if allowed to be carried into execution, they must be pardoned to say, would not be in the least a nuisance to any individual. In this proposal, however, they were again opposed by the feuers of the new extended royalty; and what was indeed extremely singular, by the very persons who objected to their removing to the Physic Garden. In short, these people would neither suffer the memorialists to remove, nor allow them to remain. This extraordinary conduct was incomprehensible to the memorialists. They were totally at a loss what interpretation to put upon it, till they were informed that nothing short of their absolute banishment from the city could possibly satisfy these gentlemen.

The memorialists could not think them serious in this intention; much less could they ever dream, that, in such a scheme, they would not only be countenanced by the town-council, but also aided with the public money, although both these have now turned out to be the fact. To convince the council, if possible, that there was no occasion for taking a step, so very harsh, against a body of men, and that every desire the magistrates pretended to have would be gratified without it, the memorialists produced a model of the building which they intended to erect, and, alongst with it, gave in the following proposals:

1*mo*, The incorporation propose to erect a large building, of a square form, a little to the north-west of the present slaughtering-places, having a number of booths or slaughtering-places effering to the members of the incorporation; each booth to be 32 feet broad, and 20 feet from back to front. In these booths the members of the incorporation shall severally slaughter the whole cattle they may have occasion for, and no where else.

2*do*, This building shall contain a large open area, properly paved, 160 feet long by 80 feet broad, having a stone-gutter around the same; and the booths shall have a proper descent or declivity to such gutter, whereby the blood of the slaughtered cattle will immediately be conveyed to a proper canal or drain for carrying off the same; and such drain having a proper grate, nothing but blood or water will have access to the canal.

3*tio*, The whole dung, and other refuse and filth arising from slaughtering the cattle, shall, each day, during the time of killing, be carefully conveyed to a midding-stead to be erected in the area, and shall next morning, on such early hours as shall be fixed and agreed upon betwixt the council and the incorporation, (suited to the different seasons of the year), be totally and cleanly carried off to the country, under a suitable penalty. And that the area may be always kept thoroughly clean, and totally free, even from the least appearance of nastiness, there is to be a large pump-well at each end of the same. The area and midding-stead shall be washed perfectly clean on the morning of each day that the dung is carried off. Not only so, but that the booths and slaughtering-places may be in the same situation, each of them shall (if found necessary) have a pump-well, and be washed out, and kept perfectly sweet and clean. It is known that filth taken from the bodies of cattle is nothing but macerated grass, without smell: It smells only upon being allowed to lie.

4*to*, For the purpose of carrying the above regulations into execution, the society become bound to keep a proper number of servants, and such horses and carts as may be found necessary for carrying off the dung to a proper distance from the city; and the building is to have a proper back-entry or door for that purpose, independent of the principal entry for the cattle. The whole shall be subject to the inspection and direction of the magistrates.

5*to*, This building shall be surrounded with a strong wall, twenty feet in height, or higher, if found necessary, so that the business of slaughtering may not give of-

fence to persons going or coming along to or from the New Town.—The incorporation are satisfied, when it is considered that the range of booths are all to be covered with tile or slate, surrounded with a wall of the foresaid height, and the whole business of slaughtering carried on under cover, it will occasion a considerable degree of trouble, even to a curious person, to be satisfied of what is going on within the walls.

6*to*, This building shall be immediately begun, and carried on with all possible dispatch; and, when finished, the society agree, that all the buildings in which the slaughter is at present carried on, shall, in so far as the society have any right, be converted to other purposes.

7*mo*, The society are willing, that proper places may be erected for dressing and boiling the intrails of the slaughtered cattle, and that the practice of selling such articles in the close, or lane leading to the markets, shall be henceforth totally abolished, and some other proper place substituted for that purpose.

8*vo*, The proposed building will cost the society from £1200l. to £1500l. Sterling.—This large sum they are willing to risk, upon the propriety of their plan, and their own attention. Better security to insure performance on their part cannot be given.—To render that security to the public absolute, the corporation farther agree, that if, upon experience had, the evil is not remedied, and that an application for a removal shall, after all, be made, then the society are to have no claim upon the city or the public for an indemnification upon account of the buildings to be erected in consequence of this proposal, the rights of all parties being always reserved as they now stand.

These proposals being so very fair and unexceptionable, the memorialists humbly conceived, that no objection whatever could have been framed against complying with them. But it would seem that the magistrates had determined to reject every scheme which allowed cattle to be slaughtered within the royalty, however inoffensively to the other inhabitants it might have been carried into execution. The council accordingly, as they could not disapprove of the scheme, and the proposals which had been made, thought proper to refuse their assent to them, upon this pretence, that the conditions specified might perhaps not be observed by the memorialists; and they, at the same time, voted 200l. Sterling of the town's revenue to assist the feuers of the extended royalty in getting the intended bill prepared, and obtaining the same to be passed into a law.

The memorialists having nothing else in view but to be allowed the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as citizens, they next applied to the dean of guild and his council, for a warrant to build conform to a model which they produced; and if such a warrant could have been procured, they would have convinced every impartial person, from ocular demonstration, that the plan was sufficient to obviate every the smallest inconvenience at present complained of. Their opponents, however, seem to have been sensible of this, and left no means untried to disappoint them. Appearance was entered for them in the dean-of-guild court; and they pleaded, that as they intended to apply for an act of parliament, the dean of guild behoved to consider that act as already passed, and give judgement accordingly. Absurd as this defence was, it had the intended effect: the petition of the memorialists was refused.

Thus deprived of assistance from every quarter, the memorialists must crave the protection of their brethren the trades, of whom it cannot be imagined that they will sit with their arms across, and see a member of their body annihilated.

That the effect of the intended law will be equal to a dissolution of the society, must be obvious to every one, on the smallest reflection. Almost the only privilege which the memorialists at present hold, is that of slaughtering their cattle where they now do, whereby they can at all times superintend every branch of their business. This is attended with advantages so very obvious, that they need not be mentioned. But, by the intended law, they are to be prohibited from slaughtering within a mile of the Cross. They can therefore only bring dead carcases to the place of sale, and that only three days a-week; as they must be occupied at least the other three in slaughtering. Now, all this every butcher in the kingdom can do at present. In what, then, will the privilege of being a freeman-flesher of Edinburgh consist? For what purpose did the memorialists serve apprenticeships? Why did they pay entry-

try-money? why have they all along ſupported their part of every burden, private or public, within the city? Was it, that their whole privileges, liberties, and immunities whatever, might be torn from them at the diſcretion, and to gratify the humour, of a ſmall part of their fellow-citizens?

Were the memorialiſts to argue this caſe, were they to contend, that they are intitled to remain in their preſent ſituation, they might ſay to the ſeuers of the extended royalty, If the ſlaughter-houſes are a nuiſance, they were no leſs ſo before you came here; you built your houſes when it exiſted; we came under no obligation to remove; and therefore, if you ſuffer any inconvenience, it was of your own chuſing. If it ſhall be alledged, that the magiſtrates came under obligations to remove us, the anſwer is obvious, they had no power to make any ſuch contract without our conſent.

The memorialiſts ſay, that if they were diſpoſed to argue the matter, theſe, and ſuch-like arguments, might be uſed. But they chuſe not to argue with the rulers of the burgh. They are ſenſible that an inconvenience does exiſt: they wiſh to have it removed: they have offered to do every thing in their power for that purpoſe; and they are conſcious, that the method propoſed by them would be effectual; at leaſt, they are willing to give pretty certain evidence of their ſincerity in this reſpect, by riſking 1200l. Sterling of their property on the experiment. They muſt alſo beg leave to repeat what has been already obſerved, viz. That the nuiſance complained of is, in a great meaſure, owing to the conduct of the magiſtrates themſelves. They alledge, that the dung of the cattle belongs to the town. They will not ſuffer the memorialiſts to carry it away: It is allowed by them to lie till it putrifies; and this chiefly occaſions the ſmell that is ſo noxious.

The memorialiſts ſhall only take notice of another hardſhip which will enſue from the intended law. They are to be removed a mile from the Croſs of Edinburgh; but no place is pointed out where they are to go; that they muſt find as they beſt can. If the gentlemen of the New Town are ſo very delicate, may they not ſuppoſe thoſe in the environs equally ſo, whereby it will be impoſſible for the memorialiſts to get a ſingle inch of ground to ſettle on? Suppoſing they were to get ſome little piece, now at a diſtance from any neighbourhood; yet, conſidering the rapid increaſe of buildings, they might be ſurrounded with a town or village in a few years, deſired to pack up their awls, leave their conveniencies for ſlaughtering, and be again reduced to the ſhift of finding another place for themſelves. But this is not all. The memorialiſts are at preſent poſſeſſed of property at the ſide of the North Loch, which they acquired by fair purchaſe; and of this they are to be diveſted, without receiving a ſingle ſhilling in return.

The memorialiſts aſk pardon for treſpaſſing ſo much on the patience of the convenery. The ſubject is of the laſt importance to them. They have been refuſed aſſiſtance, nay, even a fair and candid hearing from the town: They hope the convenery will now ſtand by them; as what is their ſituation now, may be the lot of ſome of their brethren at a future period. The memorialiſts are contending only for their privileges. A ſimilar attempt may be made to diſfranchiſe ſome of the other incorporations. They mean not to aſk for pecuniary aſſiſtance; they wiſh only for the countenance and approbation of their brethren in the oppoſition that they muſt make in parliament to the intended bill; and alſo, that the convenery would teſtify their diſapprobation of what, the memorialiſts cannot help thinking, is a wanton expenditure of the public money, viz. voting 200l. Sterling towards procuring a law, which, as it is only meant to gratify a few individuals who are in favour, the attempt to obtain it ought certainly to have been made at their expence.

Signed in the name, and according to the appointment, of the incorporation, by

JAMES ROBERTSON, Deacon.

OBSERVATIONS *on the above Memorial and Repreſentation, drawn up by a member of the Committee of the inhabitants of the New Town appointed to get the propoſed ſcheme carried into execution.*

EDinburgh, although the capital of Scotland, and containing eighty thouſand inhabitants, is in all probability the only city, in any age or nation of the world, where the cattle neceſſary for the conſumpt of theſe inhabitants are ſlaughered within its bounds, without either water to carry off the filth, or the uſe of any means

means whatever, by carts or otherwiſe, for removing the blood and dung accumulated, in the courſe of ſo great a ſlaughter, for many years.

It is owing to this, and to the very great height of the houſes, joined to a general ſcarcity of water, whence ſeveral ſlovenly and naſty practices have ariſen, that Edinburgh has been opprobriouſly held forth as one of the dirtieſt cities in the world.

No body is ignorant of the great and rapid progreſs in improvement which the city has made of late years, owing in general to a more poliſhed ſtate of manners in the country, and, in particular, to the memorable exertions of that patriotic magiſtrate, George Drummond, who for many years filled the office of Lord Provoſt with great applauſe.—The nuiſance, however, ariſing from the butchers growing more intolerable, and that, too, from the very ſame cauſes to which the city in general owed its improvement, namely, the draining of the North Loch, the building a bridge, and the extending the royalty,—the citizens, in general, expreſſed ſo ſtrong a deſire to have the ſlaughtering of cattle removed to a proper diſtance, that the magiſtrates, with a laudable attention to the inclination as well as intereſt of the inhabitants, paſſed an act of council for making application to parliament to that effect.

Reaſons for the application to parliament relative to the ſhambles were accordingly printed, and ſent to the heads of the moſt reſpectable public bodies, and met with univerſal approbation.—But the petition being neceſſarily delayed till this ſeſſion, the corporation of butchers, in order to obſtruct it, publiſhed a memorial and repreſentation; upon which the following obſervations are ſubmitted to the public.

It is obvious, that regulations regarding the branch of police which reſpects cleanlineſs, as well as every other circumſtance affecting mutual intercourſe, muſt vary, according to the bulk, local ſituation, climate, ſtate of manners, &c. in the places to which they are adapted. In the reign of James VI. the practice of ſlaughtering within the city had become ſo great a nuiſance, as to call for the interpoſition of parliamentary authority. Accordingly, the ſtatute 23d of James VI. cap. 29th, ſets forth, "That there is a ſhameful abuſe, noiſome to the whole civil and honeſt neighbours, and to all the nobility and country people which come hither for their private adoes, and with that it is deteſtable in the ſight of ſtrangers, corrupteth the air, and carrieth many diſgraceful and ſhameful imputations againſt the ſaid burgh, as being a puddle of filth and naſtineſs; to wit, the overſight which is given to fleſhers to keep their ſlaughter-ſhops within the town, and to tuim the filth of the ſlaughtered goods upon the high ſtreets, and in open vennels and cloſes, whereby it oftentimes falleth out, that in many ſtreets and vennels of the ſaid burgh the filth of the ſlaughtered goods is in ſuch abundance expoſed to the view of the people, and the cloſes and ſtreets are ſo filled therewith, as there can be no paſſage had through the ſame."—After which it ordains, "That the ſaid fleſhers *ſhall provide themſelves* with ſlaughter-houſes at the North-Loch ſide, where they may have the uſe of the water for the away-taking of the filth of their ſlaughtered goods."—Agreeably to this act, the butchers provided themſelves with ſlaughter-houſes at the North-Loch ſide, a place at that time remote from houſes and ſtreets, and amply ſupplied with water, where conſtant ſlaughter has been carried on till the preſent day.

The erecting the bridge, that great cauſe of the improvement and extenſion of the city, had the effect totally to reverſe the ſituation of that quarter of the town.—The ſlaughter-houſes came to be immediately in the centre of the city, in the near neighbourhood of the bridge and of Prince's Street, and to be expoſed to the view of every paſſenger; whereas, formerly, there were none to behold what was doing there. As it was likewiſe found neceſſary to drain the North Loch, the additional circumſtance of water, which recommended it to the wiſdom of the legiſlature to order the ſhambles to be placed in that ſpot, was removed.—Thus, by a change ſo conſiderable as what has taken place in the city, by the extenſion of the royalty, that which formerly was a moſt eligible ſpot for the ſhambles is become of all others the moſt improper.

The other corporations in the city, to whoſe trade a command of water is neceſſary, ſuch as ſkinners, furriers, and even waulkers, removed themſelves, upon the draining of the North Loch, to places in the neighbourhood, where convenience for carrying on their reſpective trades could be had. Theſe could not

do

do without water. The butchers, however, could ſlaughter and ſell their cattle without a drop. As for themſelves, they were contented to remain with *polluted hands:* As to the poiſoning the air with ſtench, it was the affair of the inhabitants, not theirs; and they did not even do what was in their power, by removing from time to time the groſs filth, but allowed it to remain in an accumulated maſs of putrefaction for many years.

The blame of this, however, they have endeavoured moſt falſely to throw upon the magiſtrates, by alledging, that it was the claim put in by them to the property of the dung which prevented the butchers from carrying it off; whereas the Lord Provoſt and Council made offer to Gregor Drummond, their late deacon, to give him the dung that ſhould not be carried away by the tackſman within the time preſcribed, if he would remove it; but nothing in conſequence of this offer was done by the butchers. — It is indeed truly laughable to ſee the memorialiſt for the butchers telling us, that the dung of cattle "is nothing *but macerated graſs, without ſmell.*" It puts one in mind of thoſe tawny philoſophers in the iſland of Laputa, who ſet on foot a ſcheme for reſtoring the fæces of different animals to their priſtine ſubſtance.

This corporation has got eleven of the fourteen incorporations of Edinburgh to join with them in oppoſing the removal of the ſlaughter-houſes from within the royalty.—This is not in the leaſt wonderful.—With the moſt reſpectable of thoſe tradeſmen who have concurred with them, it may be imputed to the groundleſs aſſertions and falſe reaſonings in the memorial of the butchers; but with far the greateſt part it is to be attributed partly to a ſelfiſh diſpoſition, which makes them cling to each other in any object tending, in their apprehenſion, to promote their own intereſt, without the ſmalleſt regard to the benefit of the public in general; and partly to the butchers inſtilling a chimerical apprehenſion, that the privileges of the different incorporations were to be torn from them piecemeal.

It ſhould be remarked, however, that the corporation of Mary's Chapel, which, in number, wealth, and opportunities of knowledge, greatly exceeds moſt of the trades of Edinburgh, have expreſſed their approbation of removing the ſlaughter-houſes; and that the ſurgeons, for reaſons I ſhall not offer to explain, while many of their individual members ſubſcribed for removing them, have not choſen to give an opinion as a body either on one ſide or other *.

Of late, and even ſince the general murmur of the inhabitants threatened the butchers with a removal of their ſlaughter-houſes, they have erected ſome temporary ones at the foot of Craig's cloſe. Yet ſo little have they been influenced by the general complaint of their naſtineſs, that in theſe new ſlaughter-houſes a perſon *might walk up to the middle in blood and dung.* The butchers, however, modeſtly require of us to give them credit for their cleanlineſs in keeping ſlaughter-ſhops, which, they ſay, are to be impenetrable to our eyes, and to which that command of water is denied which is abſolutely neceſſary to the purpoſes of cleanlineſs.

I have ſet down theſe obſervations looſely as they occurred to me, without attention to arrangement. — The 5th article, to which they propoſe to ſubject themſelves, in their memorial, declares, That the whole of their intended building ſhall be ſurrounded with a wall 20 feet in height or higher. It would be the general conſequence of a wall ſurrounding ſlaughter-houſes, to intercept the view, while, at the ſame time, it obſtructed the circulation of air, and thereby to prevent a pain to our eyes, while it increaſed the ſtench, equally offenſive to the ſmell and pernicious to the health. And it is a fact well known to every medical gentleman, that meat killed and kept amidſt putrid air in ſo confined a ſituation, will much ſooner corrupt, conſequently be leſs fit for family-uſe, eſpecially in the hot months of ſummer and autumn. Every houſewife can bear witneſs to the effect, although ſhe may perhaps be ignorant of the cauſe. But from the local ſituation of the new ſlaughter-houſes intended by the butchers, all the bad conſequences will follow, without any of the good; for, from the height of the bridge, which is upwards of 60 feet, every perſon paſſing along that great avenue of the city muſt perceive what is going on within this wall; while, at the ſame time, by its excluding the air, it will render the new ſlaughter-houſes ſtill more noxious than the preſent.

The corporation of butchers propoſed, laſt year, to erect ſlaughter-booths in

* *They have ſince given their opinion,* ſee p. 712.

the

the Old Phyſic Garden. — This was oppoſed by the governors of the Orphan Hoſpital, and the few other proprietors of houſes in that neighbourhood. — The butchers, thwarted in that ſcheme, adopted one infinitely worſe, namely, to build on the weſt ſide of the Bridge, where, as the wind blows three fourths of the year from the weſt, it muſt, in that proportion, be more offenſive to paſſengers; and, as the intended ſlaughter-houſes are in the very centre between the Royal Exchange, and Prince's Street in the extended royalty, they muſt be nauſeous to an extent proportioned to the number and ſtate of the inhabitants living in the more genteel quarter of the city.

The butchers have boaſted of many unprinted acts of parliament in their favour; from which, however, they have not choſen to give any excerpts in their memorial, but leave the curious reader to inveſtigate thoſe articles in the volumes of the general regiſter. — This leads me to ſuſpect that theſe unprinted acts make not much in their favour; more eſpecially, as I find they do not ſcruple, in their memorial, to aver falſehoods in matters notorious. But, be theſe acts as favourable to them as they could wiſh, I have only to return to my former argument, viz. That the ſtate of police muſt correſpond to the local ſituation, bulk, progreſs of manners, &c. in a place; — That the new-intended ſlaughter-houſes are in the *very centre* of the city; — That the water is drained from the North Loch by authority of parliament; and, That the ſlaughter-houſes muſt be driven from it by the ſame authority, ſince their owners will not have the diſcretion of themſelves to retire.

I may alſo add, that the ſpot on which they propoſe to erect their booths, *and which they have bought within theſe eighteen months for that purpoſe*, is in the middle of the ground deſcribed in the plan of the New Town, (publiſhed by authority of the magiſtrates), as the ſite of a canal, which, by the ſixth article of the decreet-arbitral pronounced by Mr Rae, between the town-council and the feuers of the extended royalty, the magiſtrates are expreſsly bound to form.

And farther, if the ſlaughter-houſes intended by the butchers ſhall take place, it follows neceſſarily, that all the cattle ſlaughtered in the city of Edinburgh muſt paſs along Prince's Street, the great avenue to the north and weſt of Scotland; the public walk to which people of the beſt faſhion reſort, and to which the children both of the Old and New Town are ſent for air and exerciſe. The danger attending ſuch multitudes of cattle paſſing along ſo frequented a ſtreet every day, Sunday's not excepted, needs not be pointed out. I had indeed occaſion to ſee, within theſe few weeks, ſome cattle driven furiouſly along that ſtreet, by which a man was actually tumbled down, toſſed, and gored. It will alſo occur to every perſon, that the lowing of the cattle confined in the penns the night before ſlaughter, and the howling and barking of the dogs, would form no very pleaſant concert in the centre of a great city.

In ſhort, their own memorial deſcribes their corporation as being driven occaſionally, as circumſtances required, from different quarters of the city, to places more remote,—from the Lawnmarket, Merlin's wynd, &c. to the North Loch, —and conſequently makes much againſt them.

We know, that it is not long ſince a fleſh-market was kept in the Head of the Canongate; and that it is but within theſe very few years, that Provoſt Stodart, a magiſtrate extremely attentive to every thing which could contribute to the ornament or police of the city, drove the green market from the High ſtreet: yet we never heard of the people concerned complaining of the *injuſtice* of being obliged to ſhift their quarters. It is, however, upon the pretext of injuſtice that the butchers chiefly reſt their plea.

It is to be obſerved, that *it is not the purpoſe of the intended bill for removing the ſlaughter-houſes, to deprive the corporation of butchers, or the individuals of that corporation, of one inch of their property*, nor of a ſingle privilege, but that of ſlaughtering cattle within a mile of the market-croſs of Edinburgh. They ſtill may diſpoſe of their property in any way they pleaſe,—in any way that another inhabitant could do in any other quarter of the city; and there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that they could ſell it upon very advantageous terms; for, although they make their great complaint againſt the intended bill, as meant to prevent them from ſlaughtering *on a ſpot where cattle never were ſlaughtered before*,—a ſpot which they purchaſed laſt year at the price of 300l. yet the then deacon of their corporation declared openly, and in preſence of their then clerk, if I am rightly informed,

formed, that he was offered 100 l. of profit upon the bargain, if he would ſell the ground.—It is not juſtice, ſurely, to uſe one's property to the detriment of his neighbours. This, however, would be the conſequence of the intended ſlaughter-houſes, to the cleanlineſs, the health, and, I may even add, the morals of the people,—which, ſurely, cannot be improved, by a continual ſlaughter before their eyes, and by the groans of the dying,—no more than their ſenſe can be gratified, or their health promoted, by the ſtench of that maſs of corruption, which, in all probability, would remain there, notwithſtanding the engagements entered into by the butchers, which, in that ſpot, deprived of the neceſſary aid of water, and a proper declivity of ground *, they never can fulfil.

The butchers loudly complain, that, if this bill ſhall paſs into a law, they will be on no better footing than the country butchers, and will loſe all the benefit of having ſerved an apprenticeſhip in the city.—But this is mere affectation; for, notwithſtanding this bill, the butchers will retain the important privilege of ſelling meat ſix days in the week; whereas thoſe not of the corporation can only do it upon three,—and even for that privilege they pay certain duties: Yet we ſee, that the butchers from Dalkeith, more than ſix miles from the market-croſs of Edinburgh, and thoſe of Muſſelburgh, at the like diſtance, ſell as good and as cheap meat in this city as the members of the incorporation; while the intended bill, far from driving them ſix miles out of the city, is only meant to prevent them from ſlaughtering within one mile of the market-croſs.—They will retain the full right as a corporation (in the ſame manner as the ſkinners do, who, not long ago, removed of themſelves to the country) of compoſing an eſſential part of the body-politic of the city, together with the valuable privilege of admiſſion to the hoſpitals, and every other advantage ariſing from being citizens of Edinburgh.

The butchers have alſo complained, that they are to be removed, without having a new place allotted them. This, however, was deviſed merely in regard to their convenience; for to allot them any particular ſpot would be to fetter them; and it is well known that the farmers in the neighbourhood will be glad to erect ſlaughter-houſes to the different butchers, if the dung of the cattle be given them in return.

They likewiſe obſerve, that, by removing their ſlaughter-houſes to a diſtance, it will be put out of their power to ſuperintend that part of their buſineſs. But this is an imaginary grievance; for they employ their ſervants to ſlaughter their cattle at ſo much the head, and ſell the intrails by the ſlump to thoſe who deal in that branch, and whoſe buſineſs alone it is to attend the ſlaughter.

I ſhall only farther obſerve, in juſtice to the dean-of-guild court, that that court, ſo far from giving judgement againſt the corporation, when petitioning for warrant to build their ſlaughter-houſes, in reſpect that as a bill was intended to be applied for, therefore the court ſhould determine as if the bill had paſſed into a law—refuſed their warrant to build, for the following reaſons: 1*mo*. Becauſe the corporation did not produce any proper rights to the ground on which they intended to build; and, 2*do*, Becauſe the city of Edinburgh not only pleaded a right to this very ground, but informed the court, that they had long ago raiſed a declarator, to aſcertain that right, before the court of ſeſſion, and had obtained a decreet in their favour, an extract of which was produced. Accordingly the dean of guild pronounced the following interlocutor: "The court having conſidered this proceſs, writs, and decreet of certification produced, diſmiſs the ſame, and decern."

A CITIZEN.

Edinburgh, Dec. 11. 1781.

* N. B. *The declivity is only as* 1 *to* 120.

Account of the TERMITES *concluded.* [622.]

IN the former part of this narrative our ingenious traveller, Mr Henry Smeathman, took notice of three orders of the Termites, the Labourers, the Soldiers, and the Nobility or Gentry, from whom the King and Queen are elected. It now remains that we ſhould enter into a more exact deſcription of each, and of their ſeveral uſes and occupations.

The working inſects, or labourers, are always the moſt numerous; in the *Termes Bellicoſi* there ſeems to be at the leaſt one hundred labourers to one of the fighting inſects or ſoldiers. The labourers are about one fourth of an inch long, and twenty-five of them weigh about a grain; ſo that they are not ſo large as ſome

ſome of our ants. From their external habit and fondneſs of wood, they have been very expreſſively called Wood Lice by ſome people; and the whole *genus* has been known by that name, particularly among the French. They reſemble them, it is true, very much at a diſtance; but they run as faſt or faſter than any other inſect of their ſize, and are inceſſantly buſtling about their affairs.

The ſecond order, or ſoldiers, have a very different form from the labourers, and have, by ſome authors, been ſuppoſed to be the males, and the former neuters; but they are in fact the ſame inſects as the foregoing, only have undergone a change of form, and have approached one degree nearer to the perfect ſtate. They are now much larger, being half an inch long, and equal in bulk to fifteen of the labourers. There is now likewiſe a moſt remarkable circumſtance in the form of the head and mouth: for in the former ſtate, the mouth is evidently calculated for gnawing and holding bodies; but in this ſtate, the jaws being ſhaped juſt like two ſharp awls a little jagged, they are incapable of any thing but piercing or wounding, for which purpoſes they are very effectual, being as hard as a crab's claw, and placed in a ſtrong horny head, which is of a nut-brown colour, and larger than all the reſt of the body together, which ſeems to labour under great difficulty in carrying it: on which account, perhaps, the animal is incapable of climbing up perpendicular ſurfaces.

The third order, or the inſect in its perfect ſtate, varies in its form ſtill more than ever. The head, thorax, and abdomen, differ almoſt entirely from the ſame parts in the labourers and ſoldiers; and beſides this, the animal is now furniſhed with four fine, large, brownish, tranſparent wings, with which it is, at the time of emigration, to wing its way in ſearch of a new ſettlement.

In the winged ſtate, they have alſo much altered their ſize as well as form. Their bodies now meaſure between ſix and ſeven tenths of an inch, and their wings above two inches and a half from tip to tip, and they are equal in bulk to about thirty labourers or two ſoldiers. They are now alſo furniſhed with two large eyes placed on each ſide of the head, and very conſpicuous. If they have any before, they are not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed. In this form the animal comes abroad, during or ſoon after the firſt tornado, which, at the latter end of the dry ſeaſon, proclaims the approach of the enſuing rains, and ſeldom waits for a ſecond or third ſhower, if the firſt, as is generally the caſe, happens in the night, and brings much wet after it. The quantities that are to be found the next morning all over the ſurface of the earth, but particularly on the waters, is aſtoniſhing; for their wings are only calculated to carry them a few hours, and after the riſing of the ſun, not one in a thouſand is to be found with four wings, unleſs the morning continues rainy, when here and there a ſolitary being is ſeen winging its way from one place to another, as if ſolicitous only to avoid its numerous enemies.

Not only all kinds of birds and carnivorous reptiles, as well as inſects, are upon the hunt for them, but the inhabitants of many countries, and particularly of that part of Africa where I was, eat them. At the time of ſwarming, or rather of emigration, they fall into the neighbouring waters, when the Africans ſkim them off with calabaſhes, and, bringing large kettles full of them to their habitations, parch them in iron pots over a gentle fire, ſtirring them about as is uſually done in roaſting coffee. In that ſtate, without ſauce or any other addition, they ſerve them as delicious food, and they put them by handfuls into their mouths.

After what I have related, it is wonderful that a pair ſhould ever eſcape ſo many dangers, and get into a place of ſecurity. Some, however, are ſo fortunate; and being found by ſome of the labouring inſects that are continually running about the ſurface of the ground under their covered galleries, are elected kings and queens of new ſtates.

The manner in which theſe labourers protect the happy pair from their innumerable enemies, not only on the day of the maſſacre of almoſt all their race, but for a long time after, will, I hope, juſtify me in the uſe of the term election. The little induſtrious creatures immediately incloſe them in a ſmall chamber of clay ſuitable to their ſize, into which they leave at firſt but one ſmall entrance, large enough for themſelves and the ſoldiers to go in and out, but much too little for the royal pair to make uſe of; and when neceſſity obliges them to make more entrances, they are never larger;

ſo that of courſe the voluntary ſubjects charge themſelves with the taſk of providing for the offſpring of their ſovereigns, as well as to work and to fight for them, until they ſhall have raiſed a progeny capable at leaſt of dividing the taſk with them.

It is not until this time, probably, that they conſummate their marriage, as I never ſaw a pair of them joined. The buſineſs of propagation, however, ſoon commences; and the labourers having conſtructed a ſmall wooden nurſery, carry the eggs, and lodge them there as faſt as they can obtain them from the Queen. About this time, a moſt extraordinary change begins to take place in the Queen, to which I know nothing ſimilar, except in the *pulex penetrans* of Linnæus, the jigger of the Weſt Indies, and in the different ſpecies of coccus, cochineal. The abdomen of this female begins gradually to extend and enlarge to ſuch an enormous ſize, that an old Queen will have it increaſed ſo as to be fifteen hundred or two thouſand times the bulk of the reſt of her body, or twenty or thirty thouſand times the bulk of a labourer, as I have found by carefully weighing and computing the different ſtates.

I conjecture the animal is above two years old when the abdomen is increaſed to three inches in length; I have ſometimes found them of near twice that ſize. The abdomen is now of an irregular oblong ſhape, being contracted by the muſcles of every ſegment, and is become one vaſt matrix full of eggs, which make long circumvolutions through an innumerable quantity of very minute veſſels that circulate round the inſide in a ſerpentine manner, which would exerciſe the ingenuity of a ſkilful anatomiſt to diſſect and develope. This ſingular matrix is not more remarkable for its amaſing extenſion and ſize, than for its periſtaltick motion, which reſembles the undulating of waves, and continues inceſſantly without any apparent effort of the animal; ſo that one part or the other alternately is riſing and ſinking in perpetual ſucceſſion, and the matrix ſeems never at reſt, but is always producing eggs, to the amount (as I have frequently counted in old Queens) of ſixty in a minute, or eighty thouſand and upwards, in one day of twenty-four hours. Theſe eggs are inſtantly taken from her body by her attendants, (of whom there always are a ſufficient number in waiting), and carried to the nurſeries, which in a great neſt may ſome of them be four or five feet diſtant in a ſtraight line, and conſequently much farther by their winding-galleries. Here, after they are hatched, the young are attended and provided with every thing neceſſary, until they are able to ſhift for themſelves, and take their ſhare of the labour of the community.

Having now extracted the moſt entertaining and curious circumſtances of Mr Smeathman's account of the Termes Bellicoſi from his very long letter, which abounds with tautology, and manifeſt contradictions, we ſhall cloſe this article with his remarks on another ſpecies, the marching Termes.

Theſe, ſays our traveller, are not leſs curious in their order, as far as I had an opportunity of obſerving them, than thoſe deſcribed before. This ſpecies ſeems much ſcarcer and larger (this muſt be a miſtake, as he calls the Termes Bellicoſi in the early part of his narrative the largeſt ſpecies) than the Termes Bellicoſi. I could get no information relative to them from the black people, from which I conjecture they are little known to them: my ſeeing them was accidental. One day, having made an excurſion with my gun up the river Camerankoes, on my return through the thick foreſt, whilſt I was ſauntering very ſilently in hopes of finding ſome ſport, on a ſudden I heard a loud hiſs, which, on account of the many ſerpents in thoſe countries, is a moſt alarming ſound. The next ſtep cauſed a repetition of the noiſe, which I ſoon recognized, and was rather ſurpriſed, ſeeing no covered ways or hills. The noiſe, however, led me a few paces from the path; where, to my great aſtoniſhment and pleaſure, I ſaw the army of Termites coming out of a hole in the ground, which could not be above four or five inches wide. They came out in vaſt numbers, moving forward as faſt ſeemingly as it was poſſible for them to march. In leſs than a yard from this place, they divided into two ſtreams or columns, compoſed chiefly of the firſt order, which I call labourers, twelve or fifteen abreaſt, and crowded as cloſe one after another as ſheep in a drove, going ſtraight forward, without deviating to the right or left. Among theſe, here and there, one of the ſoldiers was to be ſeen, trudging along with them in the ſame manner, neither ſtopping nor turning; and as he carried his enormous large head with apparent difficulty, he put one

in mind of a large ox amidſt a flock of ſheep. While theſe were buſtling along, a great many ſoldiers were to be ſeen ſpread about on both ſides of the two lines of march, ſome a foot or two diſtant, ſtanding ſtill, or ſauntering about, as if upon the look-out, leſt ſome enemy ſhould ſuddenly come upon the labourers. But the moſt extraordinary part of this march was the conduct of ſome others of the ſoldiers, who having mounted the plants which grew thinly here and there in the thick ſhade, had placed themſelves upon the points of the leaves, which were elevated ten or fifteen inches above the ground, and hung over the army marching below. Every now and then one or other of them beat with his forceps upon the leaf, and made the ſame ſort of ticking noiſe which I had ſo frequently obſerved to be made by the ſoldier who acts the part of a ſurveyor or a ſuperintendant, when the labourers are at work repairing a breach made in one of the common hills of the Termes Bellicoſi. This ſignal among the marching white ants produced a ſimilar effect; for whenever it was made, the whole army returned a hiſs, and obeyed the ſignal, by increaſing their pace with the utmoſt hurry. The ſoldiers who had mounted aloft, and gave theſe ſignals, ſat quite ſtill during the intervals, (except making now and then a ſlight turn of the head), and ſeemed as ſolicitous to keep their poſts as regular centinels. The two columns of the army joined into one, about twelve or fifteen paces from their ſeparation, having in no part been above three yards aſunder, and then deſcended into the earth by two or three holes. They continued marching by me for above an hour that I ſtood admiring them, and ſeemed neither to increaſe or diminiſh their numbers, the ſoldiers excepted, who quitted the line of march, and placed themſelves at different diſtances on each ſide of the two columns; for they appeared much more numerous before I quitted the ſpot. Not expecting to ſee any change in their march, and being pinched for time, the tide being nearly up, and our departure fixed at high water, I quitted the ſcene with ſome regret, as the obſervation of a day or two might have afforded us the opportunity of exploring the reaſon and neceſſity of their marching with ſuch expedition, as well as of diſcovering their chief ſettlement, which is probably built in the ſame manner as the large hills before deſcribed.

Fifth Report of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, concluded. [624.]

Having thus procured the knowledge of the ſervices, and of the mode of receiving from the exchequer, and of iſſuing money for each ſervice; it remained, in order to find out the component parts of the balance, to compare the ſums received for theſe ſervices with the ſums iſſued, and ſee what remained in the hands of the paymaſter-general under each head: but the manner in which the accounts in this office are now, and have been kept from time immemorial, rendered ſuch an inveſtigation hardly practicable.

When the paymaſter-general paſſes an account before the auditor of the impreſt, he charges himſelf therein with the money he has received out of the exchequer, during the period of that account, in one groſs ſum; he verifies the charge by the impreſt-roll, which ſpecifies the ſums he has received in each memorial, and the terms in which he received them, but not for what ſervices; all that is required of him is, to render an account for what ſervices he has expended the ſum impreſted to him: to do this conſiſtently with order and method, his payments muſt be arranged under diſtinct heads of ſervice; but there is no neceſſity for making the like arrangements of his receipts, it would only occaſion the entry of a variety of articles in his charge, inſtead of one, which one anſwers full as well all purpoſes of paſſing his accounts. With a view to this, is formed the plan upon which his books are kept; the accounts of his payments are under ſeparate and diſtinct heads of ſervice, but he has only one cath-account; though, in one memorial to the treaſury, he often aſks for ſeveral ſums, under various diſtinct heads of ſervice, yet he enters the receipt in his cath-book, as one entire ſum received that day at the exchequer, and carries it as one ſum to the King's account-current in his ledger: To have found out, therefore, the ſavings in his hands, under any one head of ſervice, he muſt have examined every memorial preſented by him to the treaſury for the thirteen years he has been in office, and have extracted from thence, and collected together, all the ſums he has received for that ſervice, in order to compare them with the iſſues. And here too aroſe another difficulty: In this office,

fice, a payment for any ſervice made in a ſubſequent year, is entered in the account of that year in which the ſum was voted for that ſervice, unleſs ſuch account is made up, and then it is entered in the next open year's account; hence theſe accounts are uſually kept open, until they are ready to be paſſed by the auditors of the impreſt; which time not being yet come for the accounts of the paymaſter-general in office, not one of his ledgers are yet made up; he could not therefore have given us the iſſues for any one ſervice, without making up the account of that ſervice in every year's ledger ſince he has been in office.

Thinking ourſelves by no means warranted to take up the time, and perhaps impede the current buſineſs of this office, at ſo buſy and important a period, by employing them in ſo laborious, and, unleſs for this particular purpoſe, ſo uſeleſs a taſk; we had recourſe to ſuch other circumſtances in evidence before us, as might lead us to a deciſion upon the point we are purſuing.

From the arrangement we have made of the ſums received by the paymaſter-general from the exchequer, it appears, that the balance in his hands cannot conſiſt of any ſums comprehended in the firſt claſs; becauſe of them he very ſoon iſſues all he receives: nor is it probable, that ſums in the ſecond claſs can conſtitute any very conſiderable part of it; becauſe it is not to be preſumed, that officers of any denomination will ſuffer their pay to continue long without applying for it, either by themſelves or their agents.

A continual receipt and iſſue implies a balance continually in hand; there muſt be the like continual balance where there are intervals between the receipt and iſſue, and a freſh ſupply always comes in before the iſſue, as in the caſe of every bank: but our inquiry is after a ſum more permanent; a ſum that remains long unapplied to any ſervice, and which, if otherwiſe diſpoſed of, would occaſion no interruption in the regular courſe of paying the army-ſervices. For ſuch a balance, in the hands of the paymaſter-general, we muſt look [illegible]ogſt the ſums for the ſervices named in the third claſs, where he iſſues leſs than he receives.

Under the denomination of ſubſiſtence for the forces at home, he receives more than that ſubſiſtence amounts to, with an intent of procuring thereby a fund for certain payments not ſpecifically applied for by him, and therefore otherwiſe unprovided for: he receives ſubſiſtence upon the full eſtabliſhment of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men of the Britiſh forces in North America and part of the Weſt Indies, and of the foreign troops; but as theſe regiments muſt be incomplete, and the deputy-paymaſters there iſſue ſubſiſtence according to the ſtrength only of the regiment, he does not remit to them the whole he receives, but ſo much only as, from the laſt accounts they ſend him of the ſtate of the balances in their hands, he judges will be ſufficient to enable them to carry on the public ſervice. This uniſſued ſubſiſtence of the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies and North America continues in his hands till the accounts of the ſeveral regiments are made up, when it falls into the clearings, and is iſſued to the agents; but this is not till fifteen or ſixteen months after they become due. The uniſſued ſubſiſtence of the foreign troops remains with him till their arrears are paid to the agents; which time ſeems, from the account of the iſſues received from the treaſury, generally to be about two years after they are due.

He receives the whole ſums voted for garriſons, ſtaff, and hoſpitals abroad; but the officers in theſe departments, named in the certificates from the war-office, do not exhauſt the whole ſums voted.

Hence ariſes a fund compoſed of theſe ſavings, out of which he iſſues for certain ſervices, and defrays certain expences, without making any ſpecific application for them to the treaſury; theſe are, the allowance to widows; ſome of the payments to which the poundage is made applicable by the King's warrants; and, the miſcellaneous head of contingencies.

To demands for theſe ſervices, and to no other that we can diſcover, (except ſuch claims for the pay of the general and ſtaff officers, and officers of the garriſons and hoſpitals abroad, and of the reduced officers, as remained unſatiſfied), was this balance liable on the day of its date. What then was the amount of theſe demands at that time? Nothing had been iſſued for the allowance to widows in the year 1780; for enough remained of former receipts, in the hands of the paymaſter of the widows penſions, to carry on that ſervice; and therefore this balance was not liable to be reduced by any iſſue under the head of allowance

to

to widows. We could not have the accounts of the payments out of the poundage and hoſpital, and for the contingencies, in the year 1780, becauſe ſome of the warrants had not been produced for payment, and therefore the accounts could not be made up; but finding that where the eſtabliſhments are nearly the ſame, there is no conſiderable difference between the payments made upon theſe two heads in one year and another; we applied to the pay-office for an account of the payments made by the paymaſter-general, out of the deductions of twelve-pence in the pound, and one day's pay; and for an account of the payments made by him for the contingent expences of his Majeſty's forces, for the laſt year, in which theſe accounts were made up at the office. The accounts tranſmitted to us, purſuant to this requiſition, are of the year 1778; and as they probably do not vary much from thoſe of the year 1780, they will ſhew us, with ſufficient accuracy, the amount of the demands for theſe two heads of ſervice upon the balance now before us. The payments out of the poundage, and one day's pay, conſiſt of ſalaries to officers, exchequer fees, returned poundage, and Chelſea hoſpital; the whole amount of which, for this one year, is 114,265 l. 10 s. 2 d. The articles of exchequer-fees, returned poundage, and Chelſea hoſpital, though placed to this account, are not demands upon this balance. The exchequer-fees, for every ſum, are always paid at the exchequer, out of the ſum, at the time it is received; the paymaſter-general debits his caſh with the whole ſum he applies for, and credits it for the fees; and therefore the only alteration made in his caſh, is an increaſe by the ſums he aſks, deducting the exchequer-fees. The other two ſervices being applied for under their ſpecific heads, he receives a ſum with one hand, and iſſues it with the other; and therefore theſe three articles, amounting to 97,912 l. 7 s. 6 d. being deducted from the total, leave the ſum of 16,353 l. 2 s. 8 d. only, as a charge upon this balance; which ſum, conſiſting chiefly of ſalaries, for the moſt part paid quarterly, ſoon after they become due, leaves claims to a very ſmall amount indeed to be ſatisfied out of this balance.

The contingent expences conſiſt of a variety of articles, amounting to 24,914 l. 19 s. 8 d. This account never either much exceeds, or comes much under 24,000 l. the ſum voted for the contingencies upon the eſtabliſhment at home and abroad; for ſo much of theſe payments as exceed the ſum voted, are carried to the account of extraordinary. Theſe articles being paid, ſome quarterly, ſome half-yearly, and ſome yearly, no very conſiderable part of them can probably remain unpaid at the end of the eleventh month of that year, and cannot therefore be a charge upon this balance on the 28th of November 1780. From hence it follows, that, ſuppoſing the amount of the claims for theſe ſervices in 1780 not to exceed their amount in 1778, the claims for theſe ſervices upon this balance, upon the 28th of November 1780, was ſo much only of the ſums of 16,353 l. 2 s. 8 d. and 24,914 l. 19 s. 8 d.; making together 41,268 l. 2 s. 4 d. as had not been applied for, and ſatisfied, during the firſt eleven months of that year; and therefore we think ourſelves well grounded in an opinion, that the ſum of 447,153 l. 11 s. 3 d. 3 f. in the hands of the paymaſter-general of the forces, upon the 28th of November laſt, was greatly more than was neceſſary to anſwer the claims upon him at that time for the ſervice of the army.

But our inquiry did not reſt here: it concerns the public to know what proportion the ſum, continually in the hands of an officer to whom ſo much is intruſted, bears to the ſervices of his department: we required, therefore, from the pay-office, an account of the balance in the hands of the preſent paymaſter-general of the forces, on the 31ſt of December 1768, and at the end of each ſucceeding year, to the 31ſt of December 1780, inclusive; and an account of the total ſums received and paid by the paymaſter-general for every month, from the 1ſt of January 1780, to the 31ſt of May laſt, with the total of the balance remaining in his hands at the end of each month. Theſe accounts ſhew, that the average yearly balance, in the hands of the preſent paymaſter-general, for twelve years, has been 585,898 l.; and his average monthly balance for ſeventeen months, has been 869,148 l.

The magnitude of theſe ſums furniſhes a ſtrong preſumption, that the paymaſter-general of the forces poſſeſſes, conſtantly, a ſum much larger than is requiſite for carrying on the army-ſervices; and we are confirmed in this opinion, by the

ſtate

ſtate of the balances in the poſſeſſion of the paymaſters-general of the forces after their reſignation, annexed to our laſt report; by which it appears, that of four paymaſters-general, each, upon his quitting the office, took with him the ſum then in his hands; the balances they returned to our precepts, above twelve years after their reſignations, were even then very large. Lord Holland's balance, the Chriſtmas after he quitted the office in 1765, was 460,000 l.; in the year 1778, at the time his repreſentatives paid back into the exchequer 200,000 l. it was 450,000 l.; and, upon the 27th of September laſt, the ſum returned to our requiſition was 256,000 l.; ſo that, during a period of fifteen years after he was out of office, it ſuffered very little diminution from any claims whatever.

From theſe facts we may infer, that a paymaſter-general, at the time of his reſignation, be it when it will, takes with him a ſum of public money, a great part of which remains with him, unapplied to any public ſervice, until his accounts are paſſed by the auditors of the impreſt; and, conſequently, that he has conſtantly in his hands greatly more than he wants for the purpoſes for which it was iſſued to him.

During the courſe of our inquiry, certain circumſtances in this office attracted our attention, as ſubjects demanding preſent correction, and prevention for the future.

The uſual courſe of the receipts and iſſues in this office, for ſeveral years, has conſtantly put into the hands of the paymaſter-general a large ſum of public money not employed in the public ſervice, expreſsly contrary to that ſound maxim of prudence and œconomy, that more ſhould not be iſſued from the exchequer for any ſervice, than that ſervice wants. He aſks ſums of the treaſury under ſpecific heads of ſervice, and in the form of a computation; the treaſury direct the iſſue in the terms he aſks it, without knowing whether the ſervice is adequate to the requiſition, whether the computation be juſt, and whether he has not already in his hands full as much as he wants: there is no controul upon him in the exchequer: the only attention of that office is, to ſee that the iſſue there does not exceed his credit, and that his credit does not exceed the ſupply for the army-ſervices voted by parliament that year. Suppoſing the conſtitution of this office to continue in its preſent form, we think the interpoſition of ſome check neceſſary, to reduce and confine this balance within its due bounds. The paymaſter-general can receive nothing from the exchequer but by direction of the treaſury; the treaſury, therefore, ſhould have the means of judging upon the propriety and neceſſity of the requiſition; to which a frequent knowledge of his balance is eſſential; and therefore we are of opinion, that in the firſt memorial preſented every month by the paymaſter-general of the forces to the Lords of the Treaſury, for a ſupply for the army-ſervices, he ſhould always inſert the ſum-total of the balance of public money for the ſervice of the army at that time in his hands, cuſtody, or power. What thoſe due bounds are within which this balance ought to be circumſcribed, depends upon a variety of circumſtances, of which the treaſury may, upon examination, obtain knowledge ſufficient to direct their judgement.

But this uſage of office operates ſtill further; it is not confined to the paymaſter-general in being only; but he has been permitted after his reſignation, and his repreſentatives, in caſe of his death, to retain the money of the public until the final adjuſtment of his accounts by the auditors of the impreſt. The average of Lord Holland's balance, from his reſignation in the year 1765, to the year 1778, when the 200,000 l. was paid into the exchequer by his repreſentatives, was 455,735 l. The average of the balance of the preſent paymaſter-general, from the year 1768, when he came into office, to the ſame year 1778, was 453,180 l.; making together, 908,915 l.; a ſum belonging to the public, in the poſſeſſion of only two of their officers, for nine years, and the public reaping no benefit from it whatever.

The public good calls for ſo effectual a correction of this evil, as to prevent it from ever happening for the future. As there ſhould be a check upon the balance of a paymaſter-general whilſt he is in office, it is equally expedient, that he ſhould retain his balance as ſhort a time as poſſible after his reſignation; that he ſhould pay it over to his ſucceſſor, and the ſubſequent buſineſs be carried on by him, at leaſt as much of it as can be tranſacted by him without cauſing confuſion or delay. According to the preſent

courſe

courſe of buſineſs in this office, upon the reſignation of a paymaſter-general, his accounts of the year's eſtabliſhment are carried on to the 24th of June, or 24th of December, preceding or ſubſequent to his reſignation, as is moſt convenient to the public ſervice; when it is ſubſequent, he receives from the exchequer, though out of office, his proportion of the ſupply of the year to that time, and applies it in diſcharge of the demands upon the ſervice, which accrued down to that period; but of theſe demands, ſome do not come in a courſe of payment, others are not applied for, till ſome time after they are due; neither the nett off-reckonings nor the clearings, which are the laſt payments on account of a regiment, are diſcharged till fifteen or ſixteen months after they become due; the general, ſtaff, and reduced officers, do not all apply immediately for their pay; warrants for contingencies are frequently not produced until ſeveral months after they are payable; and the paymaſter-general has deputies in various parts of the world, whoſe accounts he muſt have time to adjuſt; it is therefore convenient, and prevents trouble to the office, that his buſineſs ſhould be carried on, and ſo much of the public money as is neceſſary for that purpoſe, continue in his hands for ſome ſhort time afterwards; and if the balance be confined within its proper bounds, whilſt he is in office, the intereſt of the public will not be materially affected by the detention of a moderate balance for a few months after his reſignation.

If claimants for ſums directed, but not applied for, in the time of the predeceſſor, muſt, according to the preſent forms of office, have recourſe to the treaſury for new warrants, thoſe forms are inconvenient, and ſhould be altered; the ſucceſſor ſhould be empowered to pay ſuch demands, under the authority given to the predeceſſor, without putting claimants to the trouble and expence of a ſecond application.

Was the paymaſter-general to retain his balance until his accounts are finally adjuſted, the public would be kept out of their money to a very diſtant and uncertain period. It is ſixteen years ſince Lord Holland reſigned, and his accounts are ſtill in the office of the auditors of the impreſt unſettled; the preſent paymaſter-general has been in office thirteen years, and the firſt three years and a half only of his accounts are ſent into that office, and in their firſt ſtage. The public have a right to be informed how their money has been expended, and as ſpeedily as poſſible after the expenditure. The evils attending delay are many and obvious, both to the perſon accounting, and to thoſe intitled to call for the account. Being accuſtomed to go in one track, and long inattention to this point, in the departments both of the paymaſter-general, and of the auditors of the impreſt, added to a great increaſe of buſineſs, have produced long arrears; it requires, and there ought to be, an extraordinary exertion in both offices, to bring the accounts forward, and to introduce and eſtabliſh that order and regularity in making them up, and keeping them, which ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to in every office of account. To obtain and preſerve an accurate and competent knowledge of the ſtate they are in, they ſhould be made up and balanced once a-year, to a certain ſtated time, and as ſoon as may be after that ſtated time is elapſed. But the time it takes to complete the payment of certain ſervices, and the manner of carrying on ſome branches of the buſineſs in this office, are impediments to ſuch a regulation, and ſeem not well calculated either for perſpicuity or expedition. There are certain ſervices for which no ſpecific ſums are appropriated, either by the vote of parliament, or by the diſtribution in the eſtabliſhment; but they are paid out of funds compounded of a great variety and number of articles, ſubſtracted from various different groſs ſums, either voted or allotted for certain purpoſes: Theſe ſervices are, Chelſea hoſpital, the allowance to widows, the cloathing of the regulars, exchequer fees, and ſalaries to certain officers. One of theſe funds is the poundage, which conſiſts of various deductions of twelve pence in the pound upon almoſt every individual ſum (except the half-pay, of which the deduction is only ſixpence in the pound) voted, or allotted by the diſtributions in the eſtabliſhments, for the army-ſervices: Out of this fund are paid, 1ſt, The returned poundage, that is, this very deduction, thus made, is paid back to certain corps; ſo that this part of it ſeems to be deducted for no other purpoſe but that of returning it back again. 2dly, A part of this poundage is applied towards the expences of Chelſea hoſpital. 3dly, The remainder pays the exchequer fees, and the

the ſalaries of the paymaſter-general, and of other officers.

The expences attending Chelſea hoſpital are paid out of two funds blended together; the one is part of the poundage above mentioned; the other is formed of the deductions of one day's pay of every perſon named in ſome of the eſtabliſhments, and of ſome of the perſons named in other of the eſtabliſhments. To form this fund, and that of the poundage, and to make theſe ſeveral deductions, is the buſineſs of the pay-office.

The allowance to widows conſiſts of the pay of two private men a-company, and is a part of the eſtabliſhment in every regiment: this comes from the war-office; but the ſeveral articles are collected together from the regimental diſtributions, and formed into a fund in the pay-office.

The fund for the cloathing is called the nett off-reckonings; and is compoſed of deductions made in the pay-office, out of the ſums allotted in the eſtabliſhment for the full pay of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men, in moſt of the regiments and corps.

One effect of theſe operations is, that in making up the ſtate of every regiment in the pay-office, the ſum allotted for its pay in the eſtabliſhment muſt conſiſt of ſix parts; the poundage, the hoſpital, the ſubſiſtence, the allowance to widows, the off-reckonings, and the clearings, and ſometimes reſpites. This ſtate, beſides the buſineſs it creates in the pay-office, muſt be examined, computed, and ſigned, by the agent; for he receives the clearings, which is the balance due to the regiment; the truth of which balance depends upon the juſtneſs of the calculation of the other diviſions: it muſt be examined too, and computed, by the auditor of the impreſt; for the paymaſter-general taking credit in his account for the whole pay of each regiment, and ſurcharging himſelf with the total amount of the deductions of the poundage, hoſpital, and widows, in every year, the auditor cannot know the accuracy of the ſurcharge, without an examination of each article that compoſes it.

To perſons accuſtomed to the courſe of office, theſe computations are eaſy and familiar; but they certainly muſt take up time; an object, conſidering the preſent ſtate of the army-accounts, worth attending to. If, inſtead of theſe deductions, certain ſpecific diſtinct ſums were eſtimated and ſet apart for thoſe ſervices in the eſtabliſhment; if diſtinct accounts were kept of the receipts and payments under each head of ſervice; if the cloathing of the regulars was voted like the cloathing of the militia, ſeparate from the eſtabliſhment; if the ſum allotted to a regiment ſhould be the actual pay, and the whole of it be diſtributed amongſt the officers and private men, and paid to them without deduction, at ſuch times and in ſuch proportions as ſhall be deemed beſt for the ſervice; if every diſtinct ſervice had its diſtinct appropriation, which can be eaſily eſtimated by the experience of preceding years; it ſhould ſeem as if this branch of the pay of the army might be carried on in a more ſimple, expeditious, and intelligible manner.

In public truſts, the poſſibility of a loſs ſhould be guarded againſt as much as the nature of the truſts will admit, without any reſpect to perſons, or placing any more confidence in any man than can be helped. The ſums that appear to have been intruſted to paymaſters-general, are of a magnitude that implies danger to the public; for who can give or find ſecurity for the payment of them? At the head of this claſs of accountants ſtands an inſtance of an actual loſs: the laſt account that was paſſed of Lord Lincoln's was to the 24th of December 1719, between which and the 25th of June 1720, 473,127l. were iſſued to him from the exchequer; of this ſum it does not appear that any account was ever given, nor have we been able to trace, either in the pay-office, or in that of the auditors of the impreſt, the expenditure of any part of it; neither book nor paper relative to this account is to be found in either of theſe offices. It has been the practice of the paymaſters-general, when they went out of office, to take with them the books and papers that relate to their accounts, as their own private property; but as the paymaſter-general is an officer appointed to a public truſt, his office created for the uſe of, and ſupported by, the public, and his books contain accounts of the receipt and expenditure of public money; we are of opinion, that all theſe official books and papers are, and ſhould be conſidered as the property of the public, and as ſuch, left and depoſited in the pay-office, for the uſe and information of poſterity.

The regulations hitherto ſuggeſted are upon a ſuppoſition that the conſtitution of this office continues in its preſent form; but there is a modification, which, if it can be adopted, will effectually remove the power, and therefore the poſſibility, of loſs or abuſe; that is, by taking away from the paymaſter-general of the forces the cuſtody of the public caſh, and placing it in the bank of England: this treaſury will then be converted into an office of mere account; and the paymaſter-general, inſtead of being the banker of the army, will be the inſtrument only through whom the army ſervices are paid, without having the power of applying the public money to any other purpoſes whatever. Some judgement may be formed how far this plan is practicable, by comparing the alteration it will make in the great outlines of the buſineſs of this office, the receipt, the iſſue, the keeping the accounts, and the accounting, with the forms now in uſe. The impreſt muſt be to the bank; the bank muſt make the payments, by means of checque drafts drawn by the paymaſter-general, ſpecifying the warrant and the ſervice: the paymaſter-general muſt keep the account of theſe receipts and payments, and the bank a duplicate; both muſt join in paſſing the accounts, the one producing the warrants diſcharged by his drafts, the other producing the drafts diſcharged by payment. Under the preſent conſtitution of this office, the paymaſter-general keeps his caſh at the bank; the bank receives it at the exchequer on his account; he never pays in caſh, but by his caſhiers drafts on the bank: he keeps the account of all theſe receipts and payments as if they were tranſacted in caſh: the warrant indorſed, or the warrant and receipt, or the warrant and regimental pay-book, ſigned by the agent, and receipt for the off-reckonings, are his vouchers; his deputies pay, when they can, by drafts upon the agent to the remitter, who is the bank abroad, and accountable to the public.

Such is the ſimilitude between the mode propoſed and the mode in uſe; and thus far this regulation carries with it all the appearance of being reducible to practice.

We are well aware of the difficulties that muſt for ever attend the introducing novelty of form into ancient offices, framed by the wiſdom of our anceſtors, and eſtabliſhed by the experience of ages; they are conſidered as incapable of improvement; the officers educated in, and accuſtomed to, the forms in uſe, are inſenſible of their defects, or, if they feel them, have no leiſure, often no ability, ſeldom any inclination, to correct them: alarmed at the idea of innovation, they reſiſt the propoſal of a regulation, becauſe it is a change, though from a perplexed and intricate, to a more ſimple and intelligible ſyſtem.

To trace this alteration through every branch of the buſineſs, to mark all its effects, that it does not, in any wiſe, diſturb the pay of the army, perplex the accounts, or throw difficulties or delay in the paſſing them; to point out the ſteps by which it ought gradually and methodically to be introduced, is a work of long ſerious attention and accurate examination; but the appearance this plan carries with it of being practicable, and the advantage it holds out to the public, in an office that certainly ſtands in need of ſome reform, afford us ſufficient reaſon for ſubmitting the conſideration of it to the wiſdom of the legiſlature.

GUY CARLETON. (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH. (L. S.)
A. PIGGOTT. (L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE. (L. S.)
SAM. BEACHCROFT. (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND. (L. S.)

Office of Accounts, Surry-ſtreet, Aug. 10. 1781.

A PARSON's INVENTORY.

THE Rev. Mr Hagemore of Calthorpe, Leiceſterſhire, died, Jan. 1. 1746, poſſeſſed of the following effects. [He had 700 l. per ann. and 1000 l. in money, which (he dying inteſtate) fell to a ticket-porter in London; he kept one ſervant of each ſex, whom he locked up every night: his laſt employment in an evening was to go round his premiſſes, let looſe his dogs, and fire his gun. He loſt his life as follows: going one morning to let out his ſervants, the dogs fawned upon him ſuddenly, and threw him into a pond, where he was found breaſt high; the ſervants heard him call for aſſiſtance, but being locked up, could not lend him any.] 30 gowns and caſſocks; 58 dogs; 100 pair of breeches; 100 pair of boots; 400 pair of ſhoes; 80 wigs, and always wore his own hair; 80 waggons and carts; 80 ploughs, and uſed none; 50 ſaddles, and furniture for the manage; 30 wheel-barrows; walking-ſticks, ſo many, that a toyman in Leiceſter-fields bid his executors 8 l. for them; 60 horſes and mares; 200 pick-axes; 200 ſpades and ſhovels; 75 ladders; 240 razors.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [632.]

Wednesday, Dec. 12. The order of the day in the House of Commons was for the army estimates; but

Sir James Lowther rose and said, that from the melancholy state of our affairs, and especially the late dreadful disaster that had befallen Lord Cornwallis, he thought it highly incumbent on that House, before they voted the army, to come to some solemn resolution, in order to define their idea of the American war. He then read the following motions, and moved the first. "I. That it is the opinion of the House, that the war carried on in the colonies and plantations of North America has proved ineffectual, either for the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the colonies, or for defeating the dangerous designs of our enemies.

II. That this House is of opinion, that all further efforts to subdue the Americans to obedience by force, will be ineffectual, and injurious to the interests of Great Britain, by tending to weaken our endeavours to resist our ancient and natural enemies."

Mr Powys seconded the motion, and briefly reviewed the disasters of the war, and asked if continuing the war had tended to protect our West India islands? He stated the signs of a declining empire from Mr Gibbons's celebrated work. That writer, speaking of the reign of Valentinian III. says, that "the empire had ceased to be formidable abroad, and was become odious and oppressive at home; that taxes increased with the poverty of the state; and that the Emperors wasted the resources of the empire in carrying on wars against rebels that they themselves had made." This so very much resembled an administration nearer our own times, that one might be tempted to imagine, that the æra of Valentinian were terms under which the writer was describing the present administration of G. Britain. Mr Powys ascribed the long prosecution of the American war to the obstinacy of the ministers, yet paid many just compliments to the majority, declaring he knew they were not the corrupt and venal slaves of the minister that some gentlemen had represented them to be; and called upon them to step forward and save their country.

Lord North said, he rose thus early, because the motions involved in them a question of the first magnitude, no less than, Whether the American war should be abandoned or not? He had therefore presented himself at that moment to the eyes of the Speaker, that the House might hear what he had to say on the subject, and then they would be able to judge for themselves, in what manner it was most expedient to dispose of the motions which had been moved by the Hon. Baronet. He acknowledged the motions were moderate, and free from personal resentment, and, therefore, in regard to the state of them, perfectly unexceptionable. How far they were just, necessary, prudent, or politic, were very different considerations. For, he would venture seriously to insist on it, that if they were carried, the enemy would be clearly convinced in what manner they might best point their operations against this country during the ensuing campaign. Let gentlemen then ask their own understandings, whether, in the present circumstances of our affairs, the acceding to a motion so obviously prejudicial to this kingdom would not be, in the highest degree, absurd, impolitic, inexpedient, and unjustifiable. After enlarging on this position with much force of reasoning, he next said, he should object undoubtedly to both the motions; but in giving them a negative, he felt himself bound, in some degree, to be more explicit on the future mode of prosecuting the war, than it was wise or politic, on most occasions, for a man in a high and responsible office generally to be, unless when the urgent necessity of the case rendered it impossible for him to make any other election. It was from this consideration that he informed the House, That from the misfortunes and calamities of the war, which were rather inevitable events to be deplored and lamented, than to be ascribed to any criminality in ministers, it was become necessary for government to determine against carrying it on internally in America, and to change the form of the war altogether. This declaration, he would not have made at present, had not the estimates of the army upon the table declared as much in the most clear and express manner. The army was the same as that for last year, with some little variation for the East Indies. Had it been the intention of government to prosecute the war continentally, they must have asked for a much larger army. The American war had often been called

the war of miniſters; it had never been a favourite of his; he had always conſidered it as a war of the moſt cruel neceſſity, but at the ſame time as a war founded on a truly Britiſh baſis; a war inſtituted in ſupport of the juſt rights of the crown and of the parliament of G. Britain. It was alſo ſaid the war was a ſource of emolument to him; although he had ever conſidered it as the greateſt and moſt grievous calamity of his life; and if at any time, a ſacrifice, not only of the emoluments &c. his ſituation, but even of his whole private fortune, would have purchaſed his country a ſafe and honourable peace, he would have made that ſacrifice with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, and thought the opportunity of doing ſo the greateſt bleſſing that could have befallen him. His Lordſhip then ſhewed that if the preſent motions were acceded to, it in effect would be abandoning the American war totally. He aſked if the gentlemen were ready to give up New-York? Or might not Rhode Iſland be taken as a poſt next ſummer, if found more convenient, more tenible, and more uſeful? Were gentlemen inclined to give up Charleſtown and Halifax? Theſe were important matters that required a very ſerious diſcuſſion; but they would be wholly ſhut out from future conſideration, if the preſent motion were agreed to. He then very forcibly pointed out the diſadvantages this country would be under, either in making peace, or in carrying on the war, if the preſent motion were carried. He paid ſome handſome compliments to the country gentlemen who had ſupported government throughout the whole war, obſerving that the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded the motion had done them juſtice, but no more than juſtice, in allowing them to be honeſt, independent, and incorrupt. Had it not been for that honeſt and incorrupt ſupport, adminiſtration could not have ſtood ſo long. The ſupport of the independent and diſintereſted had been the *vera forma* of miniſtry through the war. He concluded with moving the order of the day on Sir James Lowther's motions.

Sir Fletcher Norton declared, that the reſolutions moved, did no more than bind the Houſe to abandon the object of the American war, a matter which experience had proved to be utterly unattainable. He hoped the Houſe would not vote a ſhilling for the army, until miniſters bound themſelves not to uſe any further efforts to reduce America to obedience by force.

Mr Welbore Ellis ſaid, he could not give a ſilent vote on a queſtion of ſuch importance. The Houſe in adopting the preſent motion would be guilty of a political ſuicide: if we ſhould ſay to the world, we will no longer continue the American war, it would be tantamount to declare, we will turn all our forces againſt France and Spain in the Weſt Indies; where, from this timely notice given them, we hope they will be fully prepared to receive us. He could not conſent to the withdrawing the troops totally from America; as in that caſe the Americans would follow us to the Weſt Indies, and perhaps from the Weſt-Indies to the Britiſh Channel.

Mr John Townſend declaimed againſt opening the public purſe, and intruſting more millions in the hands of an adminiſtration which had, by the groſſeſt ignorance, miſconduct, and obſtinacy, brought this once moſt glorious nation to the verge of ruin.

Mr James Grenville ſupported the motions, and quoted part of a ſpeech of his late Noble relation Lord Chatham on the diſaſter of Saratoga. "What," ſaid that great man, "has ſome dreadful inundation, has ſome tremendous earthquake, ſwallowed half the empire, that the nation ſhould ſtand thus deprived of ſenſe and motion?" What would have been the expreſſions of that great patriot, had he lived to ſee a ſecond Saratoga, ſtill more deſtructive and terrible in its conſequences? He would have deſired you to adopt the motions which are now ſo wiſely offered to your conſideration; and in this perſuaſion, ſaid Mr Grenville, I offer them my ſupport.

Sir Edw. Deering ſpoke on the other ſide, and expreſſed his confidence in the preſent miniſters, to whom he would not impute the American war; he dated it from the paſſing of the ſtamp-act: and he remembered that at the very period he heard many wiſer people than himſelf ſay, that the ſtamp-act would be productive of numberleſs evils to this country; and ſo well was he convinced of the truth of their aſſertion, that having been offered by the then miniſter ſomething handſome for a friend, he declined accepting it, ſaying, that he did not like to receive a favour from a man, to whom for that favour he ſhould be bound in gratitude,

whom

whom perhaps the next day he ſhould find himſelf bound by his duty to cenſure as a miniſter. He profeſſed himſelf to be one of thoſe independent country gentlemen, who had all along ſupported the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon; and he would continue to do ſo, becauſe he believed there was not a more virtuous, honeſt, upright character in the nation. The Noble Lord had blamed himſelf for ſpeaking too openly; in his opinion he had not ſaid too much; for the people now ſeemed tired of the American war, and therefore the Noble Lord had done well to tell them, that he did not mean to proſecute it as he had done in the laſt campaign.

Mr Calvert was againſt the motion; for it was a declaration on the part of G. Britain, that ſhe would lay down her arms againſt the Americans; which not only would prove her incapacity to reduce her rebellious coloniſts to obedience, but would be an act of political deſpair, that would cement the union between France and America more ſtrongly, and render a diſſolution of it utterly impracticable.

Sir William Dolben declared, that if each ſide of the Houſe perfectly underſtood the ſenſe and meaning of the other, there would remain no difference of opinion. If the Houſe were to give their ſanction to the melancholy truth avowed in the firſt motion, it would anſwer no good purpoſe, but on the contrary ſeemed to threaten much miſchief. With regard to the ſecond motion, the honourable gentleman [Mr Powys] ſeemed to wiſh that the miniſter would give a ſatisfactory aſſurance that government would not perſiſt in the mad and frantic war with America on the plan of the laſt campaign. Sir William thought the declaration of the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon tantamount to ſuch an aſſurance.

Lord Maitland ſaid, that, in conſidering the preſent queſtion, he ſhould endeavour to forget the numberleſs diſaſters which had befallen us during the courſe of this unfortunate adminiſtration, and confine himſelf merely to views of the preſent moment. He then took a minute ſurvey of the poſture of our affairs at this criſis, and placed, by a fine proſopopœia, Great Britain at the feet of the Houſe, deploring her ſufferings, and ſupplicating their protection from farther inſults and diſtreſſes. The Noble Lord ſpoke with great feeling on the calamities of the empire. He ſaid, that thoſe men who had brought us to the ſtate in which we were at preſent, came into life at a time when the arms of their country were carried to an unprecedented height of ſplendour and glory; when the empire was under the benefit of wiſe counſels and of a vigorous ſyſtem: great and reſpectable abroad; opulent and happy at home: when her trade covered every ſea, and filled every port in the world; and when her navy claimed and enjoyed the proud and enviable dominion of the ſeas. They came into life with gay proſpects and with pleaſing hopes. But how different was his fate, and the fate of thoſe who with him entered into life in the preſent moment? They came into life at a time when their country was perhaps upon the eve of diſſolution; when it certainly was fallen from the high condition in which it ſtood but a few years before; and when every proſpect of grandeur was vaniſhed; when every incitement to great and laudable ambition was extinguiſhed; and they had not even the conſolation to believe that the efforts of their youth could ſnatch their country from its impending ruin. Theſe men who had come forward in happier times, and who had flouriſhed in the ſunſhine of our fortune, would undoubtedly have their regret in obſerving, that their country, like themſelves, was in its decay, and approaching to its diſſolution. They would have their feelings: but what muſt be the affliction, what the indignation of thoſe young men juſt entering into life, with the warm hopes of enjoying the ſplendour and happineſs attendant on him who could boaſt himſelf the member of the greateſt and the freeſt empire on the earth; deprived in his very outſet of this enjoyment, of his birth-right, of his privileges, of all that education had taught him to reverence and to love! He was not much aſtoniſhed at ſeeing his Majeſty's miniſters ſupported in the very worſt and maddeſt of their ſchemes by old men; for age contracted its ſelfiſhneſs, and ſurveying its approaching end, might be little anxious about the decline of the fair fabric which they muſt, in the brevity of human poſſeſſion, very ſhortly relinquiſh: but he was aſtoniſhed and confounded at ſeeing his Majeſty's miniſters ſupported by any man bleſt with the generous paſſions, and warmed with the rich ambition of youth; he wondered how a young man could be found ſo indifferent, or ſo corrupt, as to think

think of the preſent miniſters without abhorrence and indignation. To theſe miniſters they muſt aſcribe the decay and the fall of the empire; to them they muſt attribute the loſs of their inheritance; they had taken from them the field of honourable ambition, and had, with the reduction of the empire, annihilated all their proſpects. The Noble Lord approved of the propoſed motions, as they tended to bring about an immediate and thorough change. The miniſters, he ſaid, falſely and wickedly declared the American war to have been popular in its origin. Was it popular? Did the great body of the people approve of the unconſtitutional principle leading to a deſtructive end? He believed not. But if it were ſo, which he could by no means allow, it was rendered popular by deluſion. They cheated the nation by a thouſand miſrepreſentations, by a thouſand falſe ſtories and falſe promiſes; and a part of the people were deceived, and did acquieſce in the iniquitous ſyſtem. But if they began it becauſe it was popular, they ought now to conclude it becauſe it had ceaſed to be ſo. Whatever doubt there might be of the original popularity, there could be none of the preſent abhorrence. Abandon the war then, ye miniſters who make the aſſertion. It is now univerſally unpopular. From one end of the kingdom to the other people are impoveriſhed and clamorous. To that war and to your meaſures they aſcribe all their calamities! The Noble Lord ſaid there was a maxim in the Britiſh conſtitution, contrived for the wiſeſt purpoſe, "that the King could do no wrong." This made the miniſters reſponſible for every meaſure of government, as they in fact and in juſtice ought to be. But the preſent adminiſtration had reverſed this wiſe maxim. They had endeavoured to change reſponſibility from where it ſhould lie to where it ſhould not: they had converted acquieſcence into counſel, and ſaid the people are reſponſible for all the conſequences of the American war, becauſe they approved of it in its origin. Hear this, ye deluded people of G. Britain! Becauſe you did not riſe in the outſet of this mad career, and pull thoſe men from the ſeats which they have filled to your misfortune, they aſcribe to you the calamities that they have brought upon the country! The Noble Lord treated this idea with great energy, and concluded with a warm appeal to the Houſe, to do that at laſt which they ought to have done at firſt, to hold a bold conſtitutional language to thoſe miniſters, and tell them, Thus far you have gone with our tame acquieſcence, but do not dare to provoke us farther. If you reject our advice, you may feel our vengeance.

Gen. Burgoyne declared the folly of attempting to keep poſts in America. The country was too extenſive to render ſuch a project any way effective. Formerly ſpeculation had led him to ſpeak and conduct himſelf under the perſuaſion that force might bring back that country to obedience; but he was not aſhamed, on experience of their fallacy, to diſown his former opinions. He found every where he converſed in America a ſettled habit in all ranks of people of looking forward to independency, and, he was convinced in his conſcience, no power under heaven would cauſe them in earneſt to forego ſo rooted an idea. He ſaid, he addreſſed his military obſervations to a military ſecretary of ſtate: he called upon that Noble Lord in a double capacity: the country had not forgot that he had been a ſoldier, the country felt that he was a counſellor.

Col. Barre ſaid, the arguments uſed on the other ſide of the Houſe, and the eſtimates, were deluſive and impoſing. The eſtimates for the plantations were for 6000 odd hundreds fewer ſoldiers than for the laſt year; but then the numbers for garriſons were 10,000 more, and for the Eaſt Indies, about 9000. Now, as the executive power have an undoubted right to order the forces where-ever they think proper, there was no ſecurity that the American war ſhould not be carried on to the full extent that it had been for years paſt without ſuch a reſolution as had been propoſed. The eſtimates were moſt ſcandalous: they gave us an army on paper, the half of which we had never been able to find in actual ſervice; nay, it never had exiſted; and though millions upon millions had been voted for thoſe ſoldiers on paper, thoſe non-entities, yet no account had ever been given of the expenditure.—From the army he went to the navy. Our force, had been ſtated at 92 ſhips of the line in commiſſion, juſt ſix leſs than we had laſt year, though he could not learn that we had loſt more than five during the year. Of theſe 92 five were guard-ſhips: this reduced our force to 87; of theſe five were to be paid

off,

off, then there would remain but 82, and of theſe 82, he could name five that were in very bad condition; ſo that in fact, the number of our effective ſhips of the line would be but 77, a force barely ſuperior to that of France, but infinitely inferior to that of the Houſe of Bourbon united. —He could not ſuppoſe that it would be in our power to maintain our poſts in America on their preſent enlarged ſcale, though he would not ſay at this moment that New York ought to be abandoned. The nation, ſaid he, ſhould endeavour to cheriſh and unite all that remained of our empire. The people of Ireland, that glorious people he muſt call them, who had ſo nobly armed in their own defence, ought to be taken to our boſom, and all their grievances redreſſed. They had pointed out to us what we ought to do. Every man in the nation ought to be in arms; and then all hirelings, whether ſoldiers or ſeamen, ſhould be ſent on board our fleets, where they ought to be, in order to reſtore the honour of their country's flag, or, like true Engliſhmen, ſeek a grave in that element which uſed to be the theatre of their glory. The cabinet ſhould be thrown open, and men of all parties ſhould be called to; not upon a narrow change of ſyſtem, but upon a liberal plan, looking out for the men beſt qualified to ſerve this country; like Lord Chatham, who, by a coalition of all the greateſt men in the ſtate, deſtroyed faction, and, ſtanding on the baſis of a great and glorious unanimity, ſhook the world around him.

Mr Fox ſpoke in favour of the motion; and preſſed the Houſe not to depend on the part of a ſpeech of a miniſter, but to pin the Noble Lord down to a reſolution.

The Lord Advocate declared he ſhould have voted againſt the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, had he not ſo explicitly declared the intention of government to alter the mode of the war entirely. The Lord Advocate openly avowed to the Houſe, that his ſentiments reſpecting the war had been very different formerly, but declared, that fatal experience had convinced him of its impracticability, unleſs the mode of conducting it was wholly changed.

Lord George Germain ſaid, he certainly ſhould object to the motion, becauſe it went to the full length of reſolving to abandon the American war wholly, which he conceived to be a project equally weak, impracticable, and dangerous. His Lordſhip agreed fully with the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that in the preſent ſituation of the war, it was adviſeable to change the mode of it, and to carry it on very differently from the manner in which it had hitherto been conducted, and which had turned out ſo unfortunately. In this opinion all the King's ſervants were united, and they were not without hopes of meeting with better ſucceſs than they had hitherto experienced. As to giving up New York and its dependencies, that was a matter he ſhould not readily conſent to; becauſe he conſidered it highly neceſſary, as well for the aſſiſtance of the mode of proſecuting the war againſt the common enemy in future, as for the purpoſe of having a place of rendezvous and ſtation for a fleet nearer the Weſt Indies than Great Britain. New York, with its dependencies, were, in his mind, by no means invaluable poſſeſſions. Gentlemen had compared New York to Gibraltar, and ſaid, that the garriſon of New York, like the garriſon of Gibraltar, muſt be wholly furniſhed with proviſions from Great Britain. Gentlemen forgot, that the compariſon was deſtitute of ſimilitude: they forgot that Long iſland and Staten iſland were among the dependencies of New York; that the former was 100 miles long, uncommonly fertile, and productive of a variety of different articles of proviſion. This therefore ſhewed, that the argument, that all our army in garriſon at New York muſt be fed entirely from home, was ill-founded. There were likewiſe in New York, ſtores, &c. in great quantities, which it would be difficult to remove, and works which had coſt this country immenſe ſums of money. With regard to Charleſtown and other poſts, now poſſeſſed by us on the American continent, this was not the time that matter was to be decided upon. What he had ſaid, was enough to ſhew, that it would be highly imprudent to accede to the preſent motion. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) had ſtated a declaration made by him on the ſubject of the American war ſome time ſince; ſo far was he from having changed his opinion on the ſubject, that he would then repeat what he had formerly ſaid, and apply it to the motion at that time under conſideration. As he had already declared he regarded the motion as amounting to a reſolution to abandon the American war altogether, he made

made no ſcruple to avow, that if the Houſe came into it, he would immediately retire; for, be the conſequence what it might, he never would be the miniſter to ſign any inſtrument which gave independence to America. His opinion ever had been, and his opinion then was, that the moment the Houſe acknowledged the independence of America, the Britiſh empire was ruined. This nation never could exiſt as a great and a powerful people, unleſs our ſovereign was likewiſe the ſovereign of America. This was a poſition he maintained from the cleareſt conviction; and he had rather abide the cenſure of that Houſe, than be the inſtrument of injuring the conſtitution of this country. By his hands the conſtitution ſhould never fall; and when the moment arrived, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve on the independence of America, he would inſtantly withdraw, becauſe he was determined from principle to leave the people their country — (Mr Byng ſaid haſtily acroſs the Houſe, *you'll leave us no country.*) Lord George complained of the interruption, and ſaid, "If the Hon. Gentleman thinks himſelf warranted ſo to do, let him impeach me! I am not conſcious of having ever intentionally, in any one inſtance, done wrong ſince I have held my ſituation; but I wiſh moſt heartily, that if a change of miniſters is aimed at, and thought neceſſary, it may be done in the true conſtitutional way. Don't call the people together without doors, and tell them that miniſters ought to be changed; but let this Houſe, with the dignity becoming its character and its true importance, adopt at once the conſtitutional meaſure. Let them addreſs the throne upon it; and every gentleman preſent knows the purpoſe cannot fail of being anſwered: let miniſters be diſmiſſed, be impeached, be puniſhed, if they ſhould be found to merit it; but do not, out of mere party-ſpirit, injure the conſtitution, and riſk the ruin of the country."

Sir John Wrotteſley ſaid, he ſhould vote againſt the motion in conſequence of what had fallen from the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon. Sir John complained of want of firmneſs in miniſters, charging them with having neither rewarded merit, nor puniſhed delinquency, during the whole ſeven years of the war. He alſo aſſured the Houſe, that they had repeatedly been groſsly deceived, as to the reputed number of the Americans who were the friends of government.

Mr Dunning ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Mr Turner ſpoke alſo in favour of the motion; and ſaid, he had always wiſhed the Americans ſucceſs, and was particularly pleaſed when he heard of Lord Cornwallis's defeat and capture, as he hoped that would put an end to our further perſecuting our fellow-ſubjects. He ſaid the Americans ought to be treated as men treated their pointers. Who ever heard of breaking a pointer by force? Every body knew the only way was to cox the animal, and entice him to do his duty.

At two o'clock the Houſe divided; when there appeared for the order of the day, 220, and for Sir J. Lowther's motion, 179.

The buſineſs of the army-eſtimates was then, by agreement, deferred till Friday.

Friday, Dec. 14. The Houſe being reſolved into a committee of ſupply, the Secretary at War roſe, and explained the army-eſtimates article by article, under their reſpective heads of guards and garriſons, including the home-ſtaff, army in the colonies, militia, and foreign troops, and their pay, cloathing, &c. The army for 1782 amounted to 186,225 men; but, deducting the troops to be ſent to India, which were to be paid by the India company, and deducting likewiſe the non-effective men, amounting to between 26 and 29,000 men, the whole eſtabliſhment this year was 15,000 ſhort of that of laſt year. The militia and plantation ſervice ſtood ſtill upon the ſame eſtimates. 49,000 was the number allotted for guards and garriſons.—Much money had been ſaved laſt year by reducing all companies whoſe eſtabliſhments ſtood at 70 men each, but which had not more than 56 men, to 56; and thoſe of 100 men, which had not more than 86 men, to 86; therefore the ſame regulation would be adhered to this year.—Laſt year only one battalion of King's troops had been voted for India, a battalion of Lord Macleod's. Since that the 2d battalion of the 42d, Lord John Murray's; Lord Seaforth's, Col^{o} Fullarton's and Humberſton's regiments, had been ſent. It was alſo intended to ſend two more regiments of foot, and one of diſmounted dragoons; in all, upwards of 9000 men. Notwithſtanding the increaſe in this part of the ſervice, the augmentation this year only exceed-

ed

ed that of the laſt 4074 men. The Eaſt-India company were to pay for theſe troops two lacks of rupees *, valuing the rupees at 2s. 1d. each. Some of the regiments that had been brought home, and particularly thoſe under the convention of Saratoga, had not been reduced, as it had been found much more expedient to permit them to recruit as faſt as poſſible, and ſeveral of them had done it with tolerable ſucceſs; but indeed he was ſorry to ſay, that, in general, the recruiting-ſervice had been indifferent, it having fallen off both in numbers and in the quality of the men —the numbers raiſed during the preſent year amounting only to 10,000 odd hundreds, about 3500 of whom had been raiſed for independent companies. — In the Weſt Indies, the troops had ſuffered greatly from the climate. At St Lucia the mortality had been dreadful; 2000 men had been carried off in that iſland; the ſoldiers had been under the neceſſity of building their own barracks, which, when partly conſtructed, were ſwept away by the hurricane; but they had been rebuilt, and ſince that time the troops had been more healthy. In Jamaica, diſeaſes, and the expedition to the Spaniſh main, had been fatal to many; but by the late returns the mortality had ceaſed. — He truſted the committee would not object to the money for the non-effectives, as it would be applied to the recruiting-ſervice.—The whole ſums neceſſary for the ordinary expences of all the various eſtimates, he ſtated at about 4,200,000 l. and concluded with moving a reſolution on the eſtimate for guards and garriſons in Great Britain.

Col. Barré objected to voting money for men who did not exiſt; for though it ſhould not be loſt, it was always *ſweated* in the different offices through which it paſſed in its return to the exchequer. He ſtated the effective force at only 130,000 men; and deſired the Houſe to remember there were extraordinaries of ſome millions yet to come; and even then the Right Hon. Gentleman might ſtill come again and call upon them for ſome more millions. There were beſides, the whole of the artillery, and another army, ſolely at the will of the miniſter, and paid for without the conſent of the legiſlature; — the provincial corps in America, of which he underſtood there were ſeveral thouſands. The precedent was an alarming one. He ſaw no good reaſon why the regiments greatly deficient in their complements had not been totally reduced. The Royal Engliſh fuſileers were not a quarter full; the Royal Scotch fuſileers had not 100 men; the 60th, or Royal Americans, rated at 3500, had not 1500; many others were ſtill weaker; therefore, to keep up the eſtabliſhment of theſe corps was bearing down the nation. With regard to garriſons, he feared they were rated ſtronger than they really were. Gibraltar was ſtated at between 5 and 6000 men; he much doubted it. Minorca was ſtated at 2300; but he had ſeen a letter from Fort St Philips, which made them only 1525 men, excluſive of ſeamen. After all, he was not ſo uneaſy on account of the weakneſs of theſe garriſons, as he was on another account; he had a miſtruſt of certain intentions of adminiſtration, which gave him more anxiety than the reduced ſtate of the garriſons. He ſaid, he ſhould not make any ſpecific motion, but would hear what the other gentleman had to offer.

Mr Huſſey objected particularly to the independent companies; the meaſure, though it might be economical, impeded the preferment of meritorious officers. A near relation of his, a lieutenant in the light dragoons in America, who had ſerved all the war, had lately ſent him word, that there were captains of independent companies who had been born ſince he had been in the ſervice. He called the American war a milliſtone about the neck of this country; and concluded with moving, that the chairman leave the chair, report a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again, that an attempt might be made to throw the milliſtone away.

Hon. John Luttrell ſaid, the deſponding motion of the Hon. Baronet muſt have proceeded from ſome miſt caſt before the eyes of parliament. The maritime forces of this country, under proper management, might be raiſed to a greater pitch than even our exigencies required. It was true we had France, Spain, Holland, and America, actually againſt us; but theſe were not all our enemies; there were ſtates by which theſe enemies were ſupplied with every neceſſary for ſhip-building; and even the trade of theſe enemies was carried on for them under the union called *an armed neutrality*, but which deſerved no better name than that of *a curſed confederacy*, formed

* About 20,000 l.

formed for the purpoſe of deſtroying this country. It had been ſaid in that Houſe, that the navy of England could not be made equal to that of France alone, if the French gave their attention wholly to the raiſing a navy; on the contrary, he was ready to prove on the firſt navy-day, that our naval reſources were ſuch, that, if managed with ability, zeal, and integrity, we might have a navy, not only ſuperior to France and Spain united, but even to the whole force of the armed neutrality, combined with that of the Houſe of Bourbon. He then obſerved, as all the King's miniſters, the ſecretary for America excepted, had awakened from their dreams of ſubjugating America, he was not now afraid to truſt them with a force ſufficient to procure an honourable peace. He looked on the army to be as eſſentially neceſſary as the navy; and as he hoped a good uſe would now be made of it, he ſhould vote for the eſtimates as they ſtood.

Mr T. Townſhend wiſhed the Hon. Gentleman might be able to prove that our navy might be raiſed to an equality with that of all Europe; he was far from being ſo ſanguine, and indeed did not wiſh to meaſure ſtrength with all Europe; he thought, that in all conſcience we had enemies enough already; and though the harſh name of *curſed confederacy* had been given to the armed neutrality, yet he truſted there were among the powers that formed it, ſome not inimical to this country. It had been ſaid, that his Majeſty's miniſters, the American ſecretary excepted, had recovered their ſenſes. He wiſhed the aſſertion had been well founded: it was to be feared ſome of them were ſtill in a ſtate of delirium; for the only pair of them who ſat in the Houſe did not agree in opinion. One of them indeed [Lord G. Germain] had on Wedneſday ſpoken out plainly, and in an open, manly manner; but the other [Lord North] had talked vaguely and indecſively. Without doors, the former was well underſtood; but no one could be found who would ſay he underſtood the other. The world knew what the firſt meant; but the Houſe were completely in the dark as to the intentions of the ſecond. The one would not conſent to give up the ſovereignty of this country over America; but the other trimmed between an unintelligible manner of carrying on the war and renouncing it. He condemned many things in the eſtimates, but did not intend to ſtop the ſupply.

Lord G. Germain roſe to repeat what he had ſaid on Wedneſday, and to confirm, by his preſent explanation, the opinion he had then given. The opinion he repeated was, "That all the miniſters were unanimouſly agreed, that, conſidering the preſent ſituation of affairs, and the misfortunes of the war, it would not be right to continue the war any longer on the plan on which it had hitherto been carried on; and therefore, that a freſh army would not be ſent to ſupply the place of that captured under Lord Cornwallis at York Town." With regard to the reſolutions moved on Wedneſday, he had then declared, that he voted againſt them, becauſe he was convinced, that the inference ariſing from them was no other than a declaration to abandon the American war altogether, and conſequently to withdraw all our troops, which was equal to an avowal of the independence of America. He had ſaid more than once, and he was fully convinced, and would then again declare, that in his opinion, the moment America was admitted to throw off her dependence on Great Britain, this country was no more. This was his opinion at preſent, it always had been, and ever would be, his firm opinion to his laſt breath. Such being his ſentiments, he certainly would never conſent to ſign the independence of America. As to what opinions other miniſters entertained, he did not know, nor was it for him to ſay; but his own opinion he muſt adhere to, and act upon. He then replied to Col. Barré on the provincial corps, and aſſured the committee they were raiſed and paid in the moſt economical manner; that not a man was paid for more than was actually employed; that he had in his hand the returns up to the middle of Auguſt laſt, and, when the Houſe was reſumed, if any Hon. Gentleman would call for them, he would preſent them at the table.

Mr Fox maintained, that miniſters were ſtill out of their ſenſes; that no two of them thought alike; or rather, that, ſpeaking different opinions, they ſtill were of one mind;—and that was for carrying on the American war. One Noble Lord had ſpoken out; the other pretended, that the war as lately carried on was renounced; but this meant nothing, or, if any thing, it meant, that the

the war ſhould be purſued. He recollected very well, that the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon being aſked four years ago, if he meant ſtill to carry on the war? replied, "Not in the ſame manner; we muſt contract the ſcale, and purſue it on narrower grounds." This was exactly the preſent language of the Noble Lord; "he will not carry it on in the ſame manner as he did under Lord Cornwallis." He renounced the war in the ſame language four years ago, but had continued to carry it on: his language was ſtill the ſame; and the ſame conſequences would probably enſue: he would deprecate the war in the ſenate, and give orders for it in the cabinet. Surely this was no ſign he had recovered his ſenſes!

Lord North roſe to explain himſelf, and ſaid juſt what he ſaid on Wedneſday, that he renounced an inland continental war in America, and that all the war he thought it would be proper to wage, would be in defence of our poſts there, which it was by no means his wiſh to give up. — His Lordſhip was up five or ſix times to explain, ſome taking his meaning one way, ſome another, but the above was the ſum of all his explanations.

Gen. Conway could not comprehend the extent and meaning of the Noble Lord's declaration; he was not in the leaſt ſatisfied; he wiſhed the American war to be abandoned altogether; he would even ſubmit to the independence of America. Speaking of the capitulation of York Town, he ſaid, the article by which Lord Cornwallis gave up to halters the companions of his arms, was a ſtain never to be worn out; an act unparallelled in the annals of the world: the poor Americans who had fought and bled for us, had been delivered up to gibbets and executioners. He knew the gallantry and humanity of Lord Cornwallis too well not to be convinced, that if his men had not refuſed to ſtand by him in the generous reſolution, he would have periſhed fighting, ſooner than capitulate upon terms, which, if he was not excuſed by extreme neceſſity, would have damned his reputation.

Mr W. Pitt took up Lord North, and aſſerted, that he ſhifted every moment from his ground; at one time ſeeming to countenance the dereliction of a continental war, and then ſeeming to retract his opinion; then renouncing an internal war, but ſtill maintaining reſervations, under which he might carry on ſuch a war, though he might have at firſt renounced it. The conſequence Mr Pitt drew from theſe ſhiftings was, that the Noble Lord did not know his own mind; that he was not ſpeaking his opinion; or that, ſpeaking the opinion of others, he ſeemed afraid to have ſaid too much; and that, upon the whole, his only aim was to deceive the Houſe.

Mr Rigby, after having paid ſeveral compliments to the laſt ſpeaker, ſaid, that what he had ſaid that night had nearly made him abandon his opinion, founded upon a long ſeries of reaſoning within himſelf, and upon a compariſon of a great variety of events which he had witneſſed. He would, however, ſpeak his ſentiments. The debate had very properly been conſidered as a mere adjournment of the debate of Wedneſday; and certainly the great queſtion of that day was involved in the conſideration of the eſtimates then on the table. The reaſons that he voted againſt the motions of the Hon. Baronet, was no other than his being convinced, that had thoſe motions been carried, this country was immediately bound to a dereliction of the American war altogether, and to withdraw all our troops, — a meaſure which he did not think gentlemen were quite ripe enough to adopt. The declaration of the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon was to him much more agreeable; and he had voted with the Noble Lord, under the full perſuaſion that he meant to keep his word, and had no reſerve whatever, no deſign to delude and deceive that Houſe. Mr Rigby ſaid, he was not aſhamed to own, that he had all along voted in ſupport of the Noble Lord, and for the proſecution of the American war, with the hope, that this country would be able, by the power of her fleets and armies, to coerce America, and reduce the colonies to obedience. He was now as fully convinced that the idea was impracticable. He had formerly declared, he would not liſten to any ſuggeſtion of granting independence to America, becauſe he thought this country ought not to admit ſuch a degrading ſuggeſtion, till we had been beat. He was ſorry to ſay, that unfortunate moment was now arrived; and therefore he conceived it would be as mad and as fooliſh to talk of the reduction of America by force of arms now, as before it would have been timid and unmanly to have acknowledged the American claim of indepen-

ence. With regard to the manner of proceeding, that was a matter to which gentlemen clearly had not ſettled their minds. He feared the removing all our troops from New York and its dependencies, were that meaſure reſolved on, could not with ſafety be carried into execution, unleſs we had a better navy; that, therefore, would be an unwiſe attempt. He conceived, if by chance opportunities offered, the committee would have no objection to proceeding with force againſt an American and a French army united, as againſt a common enemy. For inſtance, if Sir Henry Clinton was to make a ſucceſsful ſally, he preſumed it would not be thought wrong, if he purſued the army repulſed, and brought them to an engagement: this ſtruck him as a very different matter from proſecuting a continental war to reduce the Americans to obedience. Mr Rigby ſaid, there was evidently an impreſſion on the minds of the committee, that miniſters were diſunited. If they were, the Noble Lords ought to ſtand up and ſtate what the difference of opinion was. This was not a moment to *ſhirk* an opinion. Unanimity was as neceſſary in the King's ſervants as vigour and zeal in the executive, and liberality and loyalty in the legiſlative government. The one could not exiſt without the other; therefore it behoved miniſters to ſpeak out, that diſunion might ceaſe. Mr Rigby concluded with ſaying, that whether we continued the war with America or not, conſidering that we were at war with France, Spain, and Holland, he did not think the eſtimates of the army too large for the neceſſities of the ſervice, and therefore he ſhould vote for them.

Lord Nugent expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that any man ſhould now heſitate to grant the independence of America: all parties were agreed that we could no longer carry on the war: was not this ſtrange logic, to renounce the war, and yet boggle at granting independence? There was not a man in that Houſe, who ought to make the leaſt difficulty on the ſubject: the different powers in Europe were as much intereſted in keeping America dependent as we ourſelves were; but they did not attempt to prevent the independence of that country; — the reaſon was obvious; we were doing it for them; we were fighting their battles; and weakening both ourſelves and America: this was preciſely what the European ſtates wanted — to ſee us humbled; but they by no means wanted to ſee our colonies independent. The independence of America would be the ruin of the northern crowns; for ſhe would then ſupply all Europe with thoſe commodities for which Europe is at preſent obliged to reſort to the north. The independence of our colonies muſt be to the laſt degree prejudicial to Spain; for their independence would be the forerunner of the loſs of her colonies; and, therefore, what was very remarkable, though Spain had joined France, and warred againſt us, ſhe had never acknowledged the independence of North America. The Dutch would be ruined by this independence; for, ſupplanted by the Americans, they would ceaſe to be the carriers of the world. Upon the whole, the beſt way to make the powers of Europe interfere, would be, to renounce the war, and for ſome one to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to acknowledge the independence of the colonies.

Sir George Saville whimſically compared the miniſters reſolving not to carry on the war in the ſame manner as uſual, to the Lacedemonian, who in a fight laying hold of an enemy's galley, had his hand cut off; he ſeized it then with his other hand, which was alſo cut off: his friend then ſaid, "Sure you will not lay hold of the galley any more!" "No," replied he, "not the ſame way." But he caught a part of the galley between his teeth, and held it till his head was ſtruck off. Miniſters, he feared, would ſhew us the ſecond ſcene of the ſame tragedy in America. — Speaking of the King's ſpeech, he ſaid, that the addreſs to it was always ſo completely its echo, that he was ſure, if the King's ſpeech ſaid,

"*What beauties does Flora diſcloſe,*"

The echo would reply,

"*How ſweet are her ſmiles upon Tweed.*"

Mr Fox roſe again, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at neither of the Noble Lords (North and Germain) riſing, in conſequence of what had fallen from the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rigby) on the floor. He animadverted on the ſpeech of a Noble and learned Lord on a former day, ſaying, it was due from him to inſiſt on miniſters ſpeaking out fully and fairly; to do ſo would be conſiſtent with his manly character.

Lord

Lord Advocate roſe, and with great openneſs repeated all that he had ſaid on the day alluded to, and appealed to the committee, whether he had pledged himſelf to any thing further than what had happened, viz. the miniſter's ſtating his reſolution to alter the mode of conduct of the American war? The miniſter had ſaid, in an explicit and a deciſive manner, that he deſigned not to continue the war on the plan of making inroads into the colonies, and marching armies through them, as had been the caſe laſt campaign under Lord Cornwallis. Gentlemen were extremely anxious about his character; he did not deſire their care; he was able to protect his character himſelf; and he was convinced, if they turned their attention to themſelves, and took care of their own character, they would have buſineſs enough upon their hands. With regard to the queſtion of the independence of America; upon that ſubject, gentlemen entertained ſentiments as diſtant as the poles from each other. Nothing could prove this more evidently, than a great lawyer [Mr Dunning] having on Wedneſday laſt thought it worth his while, at a very late hour of the night, to take the pains to riſe, and declare, in the moſt unequivocal manner, that he was ſo far from being ready to grant independence, that in his opinion, the miniſter who ſhould dare to propoſe ſuch a meaſure, would be guilty of a crime little ſhort of high treaſon. The committee could not therefore be ripe for coming to any reſolution on that point; for which reaſon, he wiſhed they would conſider where we ſtood, and reſt ſatisfied, that under the preſent ſituation of affairs we could not do better than change the mode of the war; and for our doing that, he would not reſt merely on the miniſter's declaration; he would look up to much higher and better authority, the authority of the eſtimates of the army, which clearly convinced his mind, that miniſters not only meant to diſcontinue, but had deprived themſelves of the power of continuing a continental war in America. The learned Lord ſaid, if miniſters differed in opinion on this or any other point, they were bound to ſtate their cauſe of difference to the Houſe.

The Houſe divided at eleven o'clock on the motion for the chairman to leave the chair; which was negatived 166 to 84.

The Secretary at War then moved all his reſolutions for the army, which were carried without any further debate; and on being reported to the Houſe next day, they were all agreed to.

On the third reading of the land-tax bill, in the Houſe of Lords, Dec. 19. a long debate took place relating to the conduct of the admiralty in ſending Adm. Kempenfelt to meet the French fleet with a force ſo much inferior.

The Marquis of Rockingham moved, that the third reading of the bill be deferred till the third day after the receſs. His reaſon for making this motion now was, becauſe the preſent miniſters had ſhown themſelves unworthy of future confidence; and therefore he adviſed their Lordſhips to with-hold the ſupplies for the preſent, in hopes that ſuch a ſtep would oblige miniſters to retire, and give way to men more likely to ſerve their country with ſucceſs.

Lords Stormont, Weſtmoreland, and Sandwich, ſpoke againſt the Marquis's amendment; and the Duke of Chandos and Lord Chedworth for it: but it was negatived without a diviſion, and the main queſtion afterwards agreed to. The Houſe next day adjourned to January 30.

A debate upon the ſame ſubject took place in the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 20. upon a motion being made to adjourn. Mr Byng propoſed an inquiry into the conduct of the firſt Lord of the Admiralty; but after a long debate, it ſhared the ſame fate with the Marquis of Rockingham's motion in the Houſe of Peers. After which the Houſe adjourned to January 31.

BON MOT of Pope Leo X.

THE celebrated Michael Angelo having received ſome inſult from one of the Cardinals of Rome, in revenge painted a moſt ſtriking likeneſs of his enemy, and placed him among the damned ſuffering the tortures of hell. The ſatire had its effect. It was the topic of general admiration and merriment.—The Cardinal, ſtung with the bitterneſs of the caricature, complained to his Holineſs. Pope Leo X. was too much the lover and patron of the fine arts to gratify the Cardinal's deſire; and he therefore told him, that he had it not in his power to puniſh the offender. "If," ſaid he, "the inſult had been laid in heaven, on the earth, or even in purgatory—I could, perhaps, have redreſſed you, for I have ſomething to ſay in all thoſe places—but I have no intereſt in hell."

AME-

AMERICA. [646.]

Intereſting papers reſpecting the execution of Col. Iſaac Haynes, late commander of an American militia regiment, who was executed at Charleſtown, for being found in arms againſt the Britiſh, after having taken the oaths of allegiance on a former capture.

[Theſe papers were delivered by himſelf to a friend who viſited him, on the 2d of Auguſt, two days previous to his execution, with an expreſs injunction, that he ſhould tranſmit them to the delegates of South Carolina, at Philadelphia, to be laid before Congreſs, and afterwards to be made public.]

N° I. *To Mr* HAYNES.

SIR, *26th July* 1781.

I am charged by the commandant to inform you, that a council of general officers will aſſemble to-morrow at ten o'clock, in the hall of the province, to try you. I am, &c. C. FRASER,
Major of the town.

N° II. *To Mr* HAYNES.

SIR, *Thurſday evening, July* 26.

I am ordered by the commandant to acquaint you, that inſtead of *a council of general officers*, as is mentioned in my letter of this morning, *a court of inquiry*, compoſed of four general officers and five captains, will be aſſembled to-morrow at ten o'clock, in the Province-hall, *for the purpoſe of determining under what point of view you ought to be conſidered.*

You will immediately be allowed pen, ink, and paper; and any perſon that you chuſe to appoint will be permitted to accompany you as your counſel, at the ſame hour and place.—— I am, &c.
C. FRASER,
Major of the town.

N° III. *To Mr* HAYNES, *in the Provoſt's priſon.*

MEMORANDUM.

Sunday, July 29.

The adjutant of the town will be ſo good as go to Col. Haynes, in the Provoſt's priſon, and inform him, that, *in conſequence of the court of inquiry* held yeſterday, and the preceding evening, on his account, Lord Rawdon, and the Commandant, Lt-Col. Neſbitt Balfour, have reſolved upon his execution on Tueſday the 31ſt inſtant, at ſix o'clock, *for having been found under arms, and employed in raiſing a regiment to oppoſe the Britiſh government*, though he had become a ſubject, and had accepted the protection of that government, after the reduction of Charleſtown.

C. FRASER,
Major of the town.

N° IV. *Letter from Col.* HAYNES, *to Lord* RAWDON, *and Col.* BALFOUR.

Provoſt's priſon, July 29.

My Lord, and Sir,

On Thurſday morning I had the honour of receiving a letter from Maj. Fraſer, by which he informed me, "That a council of general officers would be aſſembled the next day for my trial;" and, on the evening of the ſame day, I received another letter from the ſame officer, acquainting me, "That inſtead of that, a court of inquiry would ſit, for the purpoſe of deciding under what point of view I ought to be conſidered." It was alſo told, "That any perſon whom I ſhould appoint would be permitted to accompany me as my counſel." Having never entertained any other idea of a court of inquiry, nor heard of any other being formed of it, than of its ſerving merely to precede a council of war, or ſome other tribunal for examining the circumſtances more fully, excepting in the caſe of a ſpy; and Mr Jarvis, Lieutenant-Marſhal to the Provoſt, not having ſucceeded in finding the perſon whom I named for my counſel; I did not take the pains to ſummon any witneſſes, though it would have been in my power to have produced many: and I preſented myſelf before the council without any aſſiſtance whatever. When I was before that aſſembly, I was farther convinced that I had not been deceived in my conjectures; and I found that the members of it were not ſworn, nor the witneſſes examined upon oath; and all the members, as well as every other perſon preſent, might eaſily have perceived, by the queſtions which I aſked, and by the whole tenor of my conduct, that I had not the leaſt notion that I was tried or examined upon an affair on which my life and death depended. Neither do I believe that the members themſelves had an idea of that ſort.

In the caſe of ſpies, a court of inquiry is all that can be neceſſary, becauſe the ſimple fact, *Whether the perſon is, or is not a ſpy*, is all that can be the object of their reſearches; and his having entered

the

the lines of the enemy's camp, or the garrison, subjects him to military execution. As that accusation neither is, nor ever has been brought against me, I humbly conceive that the information which I received, namely, *that the court would make inquiry concerning what point of view I ought to be considered under*, could not be taken as a sufficient notice of their having an intention to try me then, but could only be thought to signify that they were to take it into consideration, whether *I ought to be looked upon as a British subject, or as an American*; that, in the first case, I should undergo a legal and impartial trial; in the second, I should be set at liberty on my parole.

Judge then, my Lord, and Sir, of the astonishment I must have been in, when I found that they had drawn me by surprise into a procedure tending to judgement, without knowing it to be such, and deprived of the ability of making a legal defence, which it would have been very easy for me to have done, founded both in law and in fact; when I saw myself destitute of the assistance of counsel or of witnesses; and when they abruptly informed me that, after the procedure of that court, I had been condemned to die, and that in a few days. Immediately upon receiving this notice, I sent for the lawyer whom I had originally chosen for my counsel. I here inclose his opinion concerning the legality of the process held against me; and I beg that I may be permitted to refer myself to him. I can assure you with the utmost truth, that I both had, and have many reasons to urge in my defence, if you will grant me the favour of a regular trial; if not, (which I cannot however suppose from your justice and equity), I earnestly intreat that my execution may be deferred, that I may at least take a last farewell of my children, and prepare myself for the dreadful change.

I hope that you will return me a speedy answer; and am, with respect, &c.

ISAAC HAYNES.

Consultation on the case of Col. Haynes, inclosed in his letter, N° IV. to Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour.

Col. Haynes's state of his case to the Lawyer.

Col. Haynes being detained in the Provost's prison, and taken, as it is given out, in arms against His Majesty, received from Maj. Fraser, on Thursday night, a notice in these words: "A court of inquiry, composed of four staff-officers and five captains, will assemble to-morrow, at ten in the morning, in the Province-hall, in order to determine under what point of view you ought to be considered."—The court met at the time appointed, and the prisoner made his appearance. Neither the members nor witnesses were upon oath. The prisoner, considering it only as a court of inquiry, which was held previous to a formal trial, did not avail himself of the liberty granted him to employ counsel, nor did he produce any witness to ascertain a great number of facts tending to his defence, for which indeed he was allowed but a very short time. He was apprised this morning, that the said Lord and Colonel, on the rising of the said court of inquiry, came to the resolution of having the said Haynes executed on Tuesday July 31.—Query from the prisoner: "Are such proceedings authorized by any law, and is the subsequent sentence lawful?"

The Lawyer's Answer.

I. In the notice given you, that the intention was to examine you before a court of inquiry, there is not, even according to the rules of martial law, a sufficient certainty, nor any express accusation, which might be the object of the court's inquiry, or of your defence.

II. No enemy can be sentenced to death in consequence of any military article, or any other martial process that I know of, without a previous trial; except spies, who, by the articles of war, are expressly debarred from that right.

III. No subject whatever can or ought to be deprived of his life, liberty, or fortune, unless it be by the unanimous award of his peers, and according to the laws of the country. And, to my knowledge, there is not a law which can authorize a judgement and sentence like that which they have taken upon themselves to pronounce in this affair. It is an invariable rule, established by law, That every man is to be deemed innocent till his guilt is proved; that being found or taken in arms does not argue criminality so far as to hinder the culprit from making his defence, either by proving a commission, or upon any other ground; and that many of those who had taken up arms have been acquitted upon such proofs.

IV. In consideration of the principles above

above adduced, I am poſitively of opinion, "that, taking you in the light of an enemy, (not of a ſpy), the proceſs carried on againſt you is not lawful; but if you are to be conſidered as a ſubject, ſuch proceedings militate againſt, and are diametrically contrary to all laws."

JOHN COLCOCK.

Charleſtown, July 29. 1781.

N° V. *Anſwer of Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour, to my letter of July 29. and delivered on the 30th, at one o'clock, into my hands, by the town-major (Fraſer).*

"I have to inform you, that your execution is not ordered, in conſequence of any ſentence from a court of inquiry, but by virtue of the authority with which the commander in chief in South Carolina, and the commanding officer in Charleſtown, are inveſted. And their reſolves on this ſubject are fixed and unchangeable."—I then begged Maj. Fraſer, that he would ſeriouſly entreat the above ſaid officers to grant a reſpite, that I might have time to ſend for my children, and bid them the laſt farewell. At three o'clock the town-adjutant, (Cooper) brought me for anſwer, that my requeſt was rejected.—On Tueſday, July 31. at one in the morning, the deputy-provoſt (Marſhall) brought me information, "that it was time for me to prepare for death, as he had juſt received orders to that effect; and that I was to leave my apartment at five o'clock."—In leſs than half an hour Maj. Fraſer came in and delivered the following meſſage.

"Col. Haynes, I am to acquaint you, that in conſequence of a petition ſigned by Gov. Bull and many more, as alſo of your prayer of yeſterday, and the humane treatment ſhown by you to the Britiſh priſoners who fell into your hands, you are reſpited for forty-eight hours." I thanked the commanding officer for this reſpite: this gave me an opportunity of ſeeing my children. The Major had hardly been gone a few minutes, when he returned to tell me that he had forgot part of his meſſage: this was, "that if Gen. Greene ſhould offer to expoſtulate, in my favour with the commanding officer, from that inſtant the reſpite would ceaſe, and I ſhould be ordered for immediate execution."

N° VI.

Aug. 1. Three o'clock, A. M.

Mr Cooper, the town-adjutant, came in and read to me the following written meſſage: "Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour have conſented to grant to Mr Haynes a reſpite for forty-eight hours." My anſwer was, that "I thanked them."

Col. Haynes was executed at Charleſtown the 4th of Auguſt 1781.

Particulars reſpecting Col. Haynes, lately publiſhed in the London papers.

Iſaac Haynes was poſſeſſed of very conſiderable property in South Carolina, and had taken an active part in the rebellion. After the capture of Charleſtown, he ſubmitted himſelf, and remained at his eſtate on his parole; and that he might enjoy the advantages of ſelling its produce in the town, went voluntarily and took the oath of allegiance and fidelity to his Majeſty.

Whilſt Lord Rawdon was employed in raiſing the ſiege of Ninety-ſix, near 200 miles from Charleſtown, Lt-Col. Balfour, commandant of that town, received certain information that Haynes had privily accepted a commiſſion of colonel from Gen. Greene, and was inſtigating our inrolled militia in his neighbourhood to revolt.

The attempt was more ſerious, as theſe militia lay between Lord Rawdon's army and Charleſtown; ſo that all communication would have been cut off, had the revolt ſpread wide before any ſteps could be taken to cruſh it. Haynes had ſo far ſucceeded, that at the head of a party of horſe he had approached within a few miles of Charleſtown, had made priſoners of ſeveral loyaliſts, and, amongſt others, had taken Gen. Williamſon. This gentleman was a Scotſman, who had been drawn in to take part with the Americans in the beginning of the buſineſs; but finding that their views became ruinous to his native country, had taken the opportunity of ſubmitting himſelf upon the firſt proclamation that was iſſued in South Carolina.

Gen. Williamſon was reſiding peaceably in his own houſe when he was ſeized by Haynes, and he was dragged away that he might be executed in Gen. Greene's army; when a party of our cavalry fortunately coming up with Haynes, took him and releaſed Williamſon.

Amongſt other papers found upon Haynes was the copy of a moſt virulent ſpeech which he had addreſſed to our militia, perſuading them to join him in his breach of allegiance. This ſpeech he avowed,

avowed, as well as the other points of his conduct, trusting to the idea, that, as he had received a commission from the rebels, he could not be executed. In consideration of his family and connections, they were informed, that if they could procure a petition, signed by any respectable loyalists, Haynes should have his pardon; and a respite was actually granted, that there might be full time for the application.

All the loyalists that were pressed to sign the petition rejected it with indignation, urging, the number of their friends who had, without any process, or even charge against them, been hanged or shot by the enemy after the capture of every post that fell into their hands; and they loudly declared, that if the inhabitants found every thing was to be feared for supporting one side, and nothing to be apprehended for revolting to the other, no less could be expected than the general defection of the country.

"*Philadelphia, Oct.* 10. Congress have issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 5000 l. to any persons who shall apprehend Gen. Arnold, and bring him, dead or alive, into safe custody."

LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 2. 1782.

Whitehall, Feb. 2.

Extract of a letter from Sir H. Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated, New York, Dec. 11. 1781.

"I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter from Lt-Col. Stewart to Earl Cornwallis, with its inclosures, dated Sept. 9. the day after the action at Eutaw Springs." [644.]

Extract of a letter from Lt-Col. Stewart to Earl Cornwallis, dated, Eutaw, Sept. 9.

MY LORD,

"WITH particular satisfaction I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 8th instant I was attacked by the rebel General Greene, with all the force he could collect in this province and North Carolina; and, after an obstinate engagement, which lasted near two hours, I totally defeated him, and took 2 six-pounders.

Soon after I had the honour of writing your Lordship from Thomson's, I received information of Greene's having moved with the rebel army towards Camden, and crossed the Wateree near that place; and, from the best intelligence I could collect, was on his march to Friday's Ferry on the Congarees.

The army under my command being much in want of necessaries, and there being, at the same time, a convoy with provisions on the march from Charlestown, which would have necessarily obliged me to make a detachment of at least 400 men (which at that time I could ill afford, the army being much weakened by sickness) to meet the convoy at Martin's, fifty-six miles from my camp; the distance being so great, a smaller escort was liable to fall by the enemy's cavalry, which are very numerous.

I therefore thought it advisable to retire by slow marches to the Eutaws, where I might have an opportunity of receiving my supplies, and disincumber myself of the sick, without risking my escorts, or suffer myself to be attacked at a disadvantage, should the enemy have crossed the Congaree.

Notwithstanding every exertion to gain intelligence of the enemy's situation, they rendered it impossible, by waylaying the by-paths and passes through the different swamps; and even detained different flags of truce which I had sent on public business on both sides.

About six o'clock in the morning I received intelligence by two deserters, who left Gen. Greene's camp the preceding evening about seven miles from this place; and from their report, the rebel army consisted of near 4000 men, with a numerous body of cavalry, and 4 pieces of cannon.

In the mean time I received information by Maj. Coffin, whom I had previously detached with 140 infantry and 50 cavalry, in order to gain intelligence of the enemy, that they appeared in force in his front, then about four miles from my camp.

Finding the enemy in force so near me, I determined to fight them, as, from their numerous cavalry, a retreat seemed to me to be attended with dangerous consequences. I immediately formed the line of battle, with the right of the army to the Eutaw Branch, and its left crossing the road leading to Roache's plantation, leaving a corps on a commanding situation to cover the Charlestown road, and to act occasionally as a reserve.

About nine o'clock the action began on the right, and soon after became general.

Knowing that the enemy were much superior in numbers, and at the same time finding that they attacked with their mi-

litia in front, induced me not to alter my poſition, unleſs I ſaw a certain advantage to be gained by it: For by moving forwards, I expoſed both flanks of the army to the enemy's cavalry, which I ſaw ready formed to take that advantage, particularly on the left, which obliged me to move the reſerve to ſupport it.

By ſome unknown miſtake, the left of the line advanced, and drove their militia and North Carolinians before them; but unexpectedly finding the Virginian and Maryland lines ready formed, and at the ſame time receiving a heavy fire, occaſioned ſome confuſion. It was therefore neceſſary to retire a little diſtance, to an open field, in order to form, which was inſtantly done, under cover of a heavy and well-directed fire, from a detachment of New York volunteers, under the command of Maj. Sheridan, whom I had previouſly ordered to take poſt in the houſe, to check the enemy ſhould they attempt to paſs it.

The action was renewed with great ſpirit; but I was ſorry to find that a three pounder, poſted on the road leading to Roache's, had been diſabled, and could not be brought off when the left of the line retired.

The right wing of the army, being compoſed of the flank battalion, under the command of Maj. Marjoribanks, having repulſed and drove every thing that attacked them, made a rapid move to their left, and attacked the enemy in flank; upon which they gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them two braſs ſix-pounders, and upwards of 200 killed on the field of action, and 60 taken priſoners, amongſt whom is Col. Waſhington; and, from every information, about 800 wounded, although they contrived to carry them off during the action. The enemy retired with great precipitation to a ſtrong ſituation, about ſeven miles from the field of action, leaving their cavalry to cover their retreat. The glory of the day would have been more complete, had not the want of cavalry prevented me from taking the advantage which the gallantry of my infantry threw in my way.

I omitted to inform your Lordſhip, in its proper place, of the army's having, for ſome time, been much in want of bread, there being no old corn or mills near me. I was therefore under the neceſſity of ſending out rooting parties from each corps, under an officer, to collect potatoes every morning at day-break; and unfortunately that of the flank battalion and buffs, having gone too far in front, fell into the enemy's hands before the action began, which not only weakened my line, but increaſed their number of priſoners.

Since the action, our time has been employed in taking care of the wounded; and finding that the enemy have no intention to make a ſecond attack, I have determined to cover the wounded as far as Monk's Corner with the army.

My particular thanks are due to Lt.-Col. Cruger, who commanded the front-line, for his conduct and gallantry during the action; and to Lt.-Col. Allen, Majors Dawſon, Stewart, Sheridan, and Coffin, and to Captains Kelly and Campbell, commanding the different corps and detachments; and every other officer and ſoldier fulfilled the ſeparate duties of their ſtations with great gallantry: But to Major Marjoribanks, and the flank battalion under his command, I think the honour of the day is greatly due. My warmeſt praiſe is due to Capt. Barry, deputy-adjutant general, Maj.-Brigade Coxon, Lieut. Ranken, aſſiſtant quarter-maſter-general, and to acting Major of Brigade Roorback, for the great aſſiſtance they rendered me during the day.

I hope, my Lord, when it is conſidered ſuch a handful of men, attacked by the united force of Gen^{s} Greene, Sumpter, Marion, Sumner, and Pickens, and the legions of Col^{s} Lee and Waſhington, driving them from the field of battle, and taking the only two ſix-pounders they had, deſerve ſome merit.

Incloſed is the returns of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of his Majeſty's troops.

From the number of corps and detachments which appear to have been engaged, it may be ſuppoſed our force was great; but your Lordſhip will pleaſe to obſerve, that the army was much reduced by ſickneſs, and otherwiſe. I hope your Lordſhip will excuſe any inaccuracy that may be in this letter, as I have been a good deal indiſpoſed by a wound which I received in my left elbow, which, though ſlight, from its ſituation is troubleſome. It will give me moſt ſingular pleaſure if my conduct meets with the approbation of his Majeſty, that of your Lordſhip, and my country.

Re-

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing.

2 commiſſioned officers, 6 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 75 rank and file, killed; 16 commiſſioned officers, 20 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 313 rank and file, wounded; 10 commiſſioned officers, 15 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 224 rank and file, miſſing.

Names of Officers.

Cavalry. Corn. Vanhorne wounded.

Flank batt. Lieut. Huckman, 19th reg. light infantry, killed; Lieut. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 19th, ditto; Lieut. Anketle, 30th, ditto, wounded.

The Buffs. Lieut. Buckwith, killed; Hon. Maj. Leſlie, wounded; Lieut. Douglas Hamilton, miſſing and priſoner.

63d reg. Lieut[t] Campbell and Lloyd, and Enſ. Murray, wounded; Capt. St Leger, miſſing, wounded and priſoner; Lieut. Beacroft, miſſing and priſoner.

64th reg. Lieut[t] Graham and Coſwell wounded. Enſ. Laton miſſing, wounded and priſoner, ſince dead; Capt. Strong miſſing, and priſoner.

84th reg. Capt. Robert Campbell wounded.

New-Jerſey volunteers. Capt. Barbarie and Lieut. Troup wounded; Lieut. Troup ſince dead.

1ſt batt. Delancy's. Lieut. Cunningham miſſing and priſoner.

Provincial light infantry. Capt. Shaw wounded, ſince dead; Capt. Buſkirk, Lieut. Cox, and Enſ. Montgomery, wounded; Lieut. Evans, Enſigns Reed and Blaaw, Adj. Murray, miſſing and priſoners.

Staff. Capt. Barry miſſing, wounded and priſoner, Dep.-Adj.-General.

LETTER III. [650.]

To the PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Tros, Tyriuſque mihi nullo diſcrimine agetur.
VIRG.

My Fellow Subjects,

IN my laſt, I have treated of the conduct of thoſe in the high departments of the ſtate, with that freedom of examination which became a Britiſh ſubject. I mean in this addreſs to you, to canvaſs the conduct of others in ſubordinate ſtations, with no more than equal freedom. My ſole aim is to furniſh your minds with that information, which is neceſſary, at this critical juncture, to upright and wiſe deciſions, and without which your future reſolutions muſt be taken in the dark. For I am not now to learn, that your minds have been prejudiced, and yourſelves, through the groſſeſt miſinformation, have been led blindfold to the brink of ruin.

If the ſervants of the public in the higher departments have acted with too much lenity, thoſe in ſubordinate characters, devoted to mercenary views, and ſupported by our internal factions, have availed themſelves of that lenity, and betrayed them and our country. For it cannot be denied, that the exertions made here for the recovery of our colonies, have been greater by far than were ever yet made by any A———n who have directed the councils of Great Britain. Look for yourſelves into the force which has been ſent over to America, and you will find it greater than was ever ſent to ſuch a diſtance by any nation. Look into the force of the Congreſs, and it will appear that it has ever been contemptibly inferior both in diſcipline and numbers. Look into the ſtate of the rebellion, and in every ſtage, during the courſe of ſeven years, you will find it, without the reſources of either money or men, deſponding and almoſt expiring, and that nothing in the power of the Congreſs could have ſupported it againſt the proper exertions of one third part of our forces, which were uſeleſsly detained, and waſting their time in riot and diſſipation, during whole campaigns, in our garriſons. Suffer me to tell you, that the whole force, which all the exertions of the Congreſs and rebel States have been able to ſend into the field, has never amounted in numbers (not to mention its inferiority in diſcipline) to one half, often not to one third, and ſometimes not to one fourth of thoſe high-ſpirited and well-diſciplined troops, which might have been led againſt it. Let the returns of your force, and a number of witneſſes of undoubted credit now in Britain, who know the ſtrength of the enemy, be examined, and this truth ſhall appear to your perfect conviction.

One more fact, yet more important than any I have mentioned, remains to be told; and however ſtrange it may appear to minds prejudiced by miſinformation, it is a ſolemn truth. Would you candidly examine into the diſpoſitions of the people in America, and the ſtate of their parties, you will find, that multitudes of our fellow ſubjects, attached to us by principle, and groaning under the horrid tyranny and cruelty of the uſurpers, have ever been, and yet are

ready to unite in the proper meaſures for delivering themſelves from their preſent ſlavery, and for reſtoring the government of your ſovereign. Preciſely to determine the exact number of theſe faithful friends, whom no arts, allurements, nor oppreſſion have been capable of alienating from our intereſt, is impoſſible, with enumeration. But there are abundant proofs, that they are by far more numerous than the adherents to the rebellion. Of this no man, who is truly acquainted with the diſpoſitions, and the preſent ſtate of the parties in America, can poſſibly doubt. Becauſe it is well known there, that many hundreds have, with unparallelled fortitude, ſubmitted to the moſt horrid impriſonment, and ſuffered the ignominious death of the gallows and gibbet for giving us aid. Many thouſands have inliſted in our provincial corps; and with a fidelity and bravery not ſurpaſſed by Britiſh troops, many have died in the vindication of our rights. Many thouſands have, through too much zeal for our cauſe, taken up ſuch arms as they could procure, although altogether inadequate to the purpoſe of war, in order to join and aſſiſt us in reducing the rebellion. Tens of thouſands are, at this moment, ſubmitting to every kind of oppreſſion, rather than to abjure their ſovereign, and acknowledge the right of the uſurpers. And tens of thouſands have offered their aſſiſtance and co-operation in reſtoring the authority of our ſovereign. The author of theſe truths would not dare to lay them before you, if he could not point to the facts which will ſupport them. A force ſo great, and bound together by the ſame principles and deſire of freedom, would long ſince have effected a revolution, and returned to their allegiance, could they have obtained the means of war, of which they were originally deprived by the rebels, and have ever ſince been deſtitute.

With all theſe truly important circumſtances before us, not only promiſing, but inſuring ſucceſs, had they been properly embraced and directed, what meaſures have been purſued with our amazing force, which carried with them any probability of reducing the contemptible army of the enemy? What advantage has been taken of the deſponding and deſperate ſtate of the rebellion, when its chief force in the field has often ſcarcely deſerved the name of an army? What meaſures have been purſued, to embody, arm, and ſupport the loyaliſts in America, who have given ſuch demonſtration of their attachment to our cauſe? Or what ſteps have been taken, which have in any degree tended to keep up their ſpirits, or to end the rebellion? There has been ſcarcely one! Call on your executive ſervants to point out thoſe, which did not tend rather to prolong than to terminate the war; and I will prove to your full conviction, that their general conduct has been directly repugnant to all the practice of war, and every dictate of reaſon and common ſenſe. Indeed, I hope, before I finiſh theſe letters, by a candid appeal to facts, to convince you, that had ſome evil genius, the enemy of Great Britain, and the friend of rebellion, preſided in our executive councils, the conduct of the war could not have been more perfectly adapted to fruſtrate the deſigns of government, and prolong the rebellion—a rebellion, which has been to them a golden harveſt of ſeven years.

Be not ſurpriſed, my fellow-ſubjects, at all this. It is neither novel nor unnatural. It is what we ought and muſt expect, while the ſervants of the public know, that however they may act inconſiſtently with their duty, the juſtice of the nation will ſleep; or ſhould it be rouſed, that they will be ſupported by a powerful, determined, and deſperate faction.

FABRICIUS.

LETTER IV.

To the PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Ut corpora noſtra ſine mente, ſic civitas ſine lege, ſuis partibus, ut nervis ac ſanguine, et membris uti non poteſt. CIC.

My Fellow Subjects,

TO point out in detail all the miſconduct of the American war, ariſing from the ſiniſter views of the individuals concerned, as well as from a diſgraceful effeminacy, and fondneſs for diſſipation, would ingroſs more time than can at preſent be ſpared. Surrounded as you are with difficulties and dangers, the preſent moment is critical, and it is high time that you ſhould know the true ſources of your public diſgraces and misfortunes, in order that you may be enabled, by one wiſe and deciſive exertion, to ſave your country from the impending ruin. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf with a plain delineation

delineation of the great lines of the miſmanagement of your executive ſervants, which has involved you in your preſent diſtreſs.

Our generals, when they had defeated and purſued the rebel force out of a diſtrict or province, and when there remained nothing to prevent it, ought to have known, that it was their immediate duty to eſtabliſh the civil authority of their ſovereign. This was the great object and end of their buſineſs, and with a view to it, they were intruſted with the proper commiſſion. This meaſure was neceſſary to refute the falſe charge of the Congreſs, "that their ſovereign ultimately intended to enſlave his people;" a charge on which the Congreſs had ever relied for deluding the coloniſts into its meaſures. It was neceſſary to bring over the minds of the deluded and ſeditious to their former allegiance, by placing before their eyes the difference between the freedom and happineſs of a Britiſh government, and the barbarous tyranny of the republican uſurpers. It was neceſſary to obtain the aid and ſecure the attachment of the great bodies of loyaliſts to be found in every province, who have been ever ready to take up arms for reſtoring and defending the civil authority of the crown. It was not poſſible for men, who had every opportunity of the beſt information, to avoid ſeeing, that until this was done, it was impoſſible to obtain the aid of the loyaliſts. They knew, becauſe they ſaw, that the people were more upon a level in that country than in any other, that the loyaliſts in general were men of property, and therefore that it was abſurd to expect they could ever be prevailed on to ſubmit to abſolute and uncontrouled *military domination*, although they were ready to embody themſelves as militia, under the direction of the civil magiſtrate, for diſarming the diſaffected, and defending their own province, while the army ſhould be led againſt the chief force of the rebellion.

There was another reaſon for the immediate eſtabliſhment of the civil authority too evident to be overlooked. The great deſign of this authority in every ſociety is to ſuppreſs, by due puniſhment, the wicked and ſeditious, and to preſerve *the internal peace*; and it has ever been found, extraordinary caſes excepted, competent to the deſign of its inſtitution. The *military* power in every government, whatever be its form, is ſubordinate to the *civil*, and is principally intended for the defence of the community againſt *foreign invaſion*. This is its great and peculiar object. How much aſſiſtance, then, towards ſuppreſſing the rebellion, might have been derived from the aforementioned policy. Every province from which the rebel force has been driven, contains a majority of loyaliſts, and might have been defended and ſecured by them, at leaſt if aſſiſted by a few hundreds of our troops, againſt all enemies but the army of Congreſs; while our ſuperior force might have been led againſt its only proper object, the principal force of the enemy.

Yet it is notorious that our generals have been in the full poſſeſſion of Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey, and South Carolina, without taking one ſtep to ſecure them to the crown. The armies of the Congreſs, ſent for their defence, and all the officers of the rebel ſtates, had been driven out. An univerſal panic prevailed in the breaſt of every rebel; and our general had as fair opportunities of ſecuring theſe conqueſts by the means I have ſuggeſted, as Alexander, Cæſar, or any other conqueror ever had in any territory which they united to their dominions. But what uſe was made of theſe opportunities by our generals? Was there any attempt to reſtore the provinces thus reduced to the peace of the crown and the bleſſings of the civil government? Were the faithful ſubjects of the crown properly called on and embodied to defend their reſpective diſtricts? Has there been ever any encouragement given to induce them even to continue in their allegiance? No! But on the contrary, inſtead of civil government, military law, with all its uſual injuſtice, rapine, and tyranny, has been eſtabliſhed and extended to the people without any diſtinction. Our faithful fellow-ſubjects, who imagined that our force had been ſent for their protection, found themſelves the ſubjects of a deſpotiſm nearly equal to that of rebellion itſelf. In ſhort, almoſt every ſtep which invention could dictate to enable the panick ſtruck ſpirit of rebellion to recover, and to drive the loyaliſts into deſpondency, has been adopted.

In the caſe of New Jerſey, when your then commander in chief had defeated and purſued the rebel army from Long Iſland and New York, over the North River and the Delaware, and reduced it

to

to 3000 men; and at a time, when he himſelf has publicly confeſſed, that he had nearly brought all America to a general ſubmiſſion, he made no attempt to ſecure his conqueſt by adopting this policy. He even refuſed to accept the tendered ſervices of the loyaliſts, and tho' he had under his command 27,000 high-ſpirited troops, fluſhed with victory, he moſt ſhamefully ſuffered this diminiſhed and paltry army to reconquer the whole province of New Jerſey, his poſts at Brunſwick and Amboy excepted, which ſoon after were given up to them.

The ſame capital omiſſion in South Carolina, the Noble General, who commanded in that quarter, was guilty of. When he took the command there, Charleſtown was already conquered to his hands, and the rebel army, which had been employed for the defence of it, were priſoners of war. Soon after he defeated at Camden the force which Gates was able to collect, and either killed, captured, or diſperſed his whole army. South Carolina was now without a force to oppoſe him. He might have eſtabliſhed what government he pleaſed; he might have embodied the loyaliſts in the form of a militia, for the immediate defence of the province, and diſarmed every diſaffected perſon in it. But military government was ſettled; and nothing but military ideas prevailing, nothing that conſiſted with good policy was done.

He next paſſed into North Carolina, a province where the loyaliſts were ſo numerous, that he was obliged to retract as publicly, as he had given, his opinion in the Houſe of Commons; for in his letter to the Secretary of State for the American department, of the 30th of June 1780, he writes as follows: "I have eſtabliſhed the moſt ſatisfactory correſpondence, and have ſeen ſeveral people of credit and undoubted fidelity from North Carolina. They all agree in aſſurances of the good diſpoſition of a conſiderable body of the inhabitants, and of the impoſſibility of ſubſiſting a body of troops in that country, till the harveſt is over. This reaſon, the heat of the ſummer, and the unſettled ſtate of South Carolina, all concurred to convince me of the neceſſity of poſtponing offenſive operations on that ſide, till the latter end of Auguſt, or beginning of September; and in conſequence, I ſent emiſſaries to the leading perſons among our friends, recommending, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that they ſhould attend to their harveſt, prepare proviſions, and remain quiet, until the King's troops were ready to enter the province.

Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, I am ſorry to ſay, that a conſiderable number of loyal inhabitants of Tryon county, encouraged and headed by a Col. Moore, roſe on the 18th inſtant, without order or caution, and were, in a few days, defeated by Gen. Rutherford, with ſome loſs." And in another letter of Aug. 6. two months after, he ſays, "Our aſſurances of attachment from our diſtreſſed friends in North Carolina, are as ſtrong as ever; and the patience and fortitude with which thoſe unhappy people bear the moſt oppreſſive and cruel tyranny that ever was exerciſed over any country, deſerve our greateſt admiration."

I have given you theſe letters in your general's own words, becauſe ſome affect to diſbelieve the ſame truth, although aſſerted by every loyal American in this country. With ſuch men, it is in vain to reaſon; for, if after the great numbers of loyaliſts who have inliſted in our provincial corps, and the many accounts of different bodies who have riſen in our favour, and who died on the gallows for adhering to our cauſe, they will not believe a fact ſo ſtrongly proved, an angel from heaven would not be able to convince them of it.

Let us now follow his Lordſhip to North Carolina. Though he never took one poſt in that province, as, I preſume, he ought to have done, in order to give the loyaliſts an opportunity to join him, yet numbers offered to do this, provided they might inliſt under officers of their own chooſing, and for the particular purpoſe of defending the province, where their property and families were to remain. But this was refuſed. And ſuch terms of inliſtment were held out to them, as every generous mind muſt abhor and deteſt. The firſt condition was, as I have been well informed, that they ſhould inliſt, during the war, as common ſoldiers, and of courſe be liable to be dragged from the defence of all they held dear and valuable. The ſecond was, that they ſhould be inliſted under the field-officers of his own appointment, and conſequently ſubject to the cruel ſentence of their courts-martial for every trivial offence, although he knew there were many men among them as independent

pendent in fortune as himſelf. Theſe ignominious terms were rejected, as every man of common ſenſe muſt have known that they would be. You yourſelves, were you in the dreadful ſtate of the loyaliſts, would have rejected them with diſdain, and perhaps in the ſame manly language: "That you would ſooner die in ſwamps, or in the wilderneſs, than give up with your own conſent that freedom, for which you were ready to fight."

Such were the irrational and impolitic meaſures taken to obtain the aid of the loyaliſts in South and North Carolina. The neceſſary conſequences were, that the firſt-mentioned province, after it was reduced, wanted that faithful defence which might have been formed within it, and his Lordſhip was obliged to leave a much greater part of his force for its protection than would otherwiſe have been neceſſary, or he could prudently ſpare: the wretched policy and fatal conſequences of which ſhall appear in a ſubſequent letter.

FABRICIUS.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

Particulars relating to the competition for the office of Great Chamberlain of England before the Houſe of Lords in May laſt.

ON the death of the late Duke of Ancaſter [41. 399.] hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, there appeared the following claimants for that high and important office.

The Rt Hon. Hugh Baron Percy, commonly called Earl Percy; — Her Grace Charlotte Ducheſs-Dowager of Athol, and Baroneſs Strange; — His Grace the Duke of Ancaſter and Kefteven, and the Hon. Robert Bertie, commonly called Lord Robert Bertie; — And the Rt Hon. Priſcilla Barbara Lady Willoughby de Ereſby, and her huſband Peter Burrell, Eſq;

Earl Percy derives his title from John the 14th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1526, ſeiſed of the office to him and his heirs. The deſcent is aſcertained, and the claim reſts on the word "heirs," not being confined to iſſue-male. Earl Percy claims as the heir general from Catharine Neville, eldeſt daughter of Lord Latimer, the immediate deſcendent from the brother of John the 14th Earl of Oxford. This Catharine was married to Henry Percy, the 8th Earl of Northumberland. The claim of the other petitioners ariſes from the 15th Earl of Oxford, who was only ſecond couſin to the 14th Earl. The Ducheſs of Athol's claim is founded on her being the heir-general, as the Lady Willoughby and the Duke of Ancaſter likewiſe claim under. Lady Willoughby and the Duke of Ancaſter contend, That, by an award of King Henry VIII. the grant was limited to heirs-male, and not given to heirs-general. The diſtinction between the claim of Lady Willoughby and the Duke of Ancaſter is, that the latter is the proper heir-male of the family, and ought to hold it until there be an heir of the Lady Willoughby capable of holding the office; as, ſhould it be veſted in her Ladyſhip, it would be filled by P. Burrell, Eſq; a commoner.

Several law-queſtions on the rights of the different claimants were referred to the twelve Judges, on which they delivered the following opinion: — "That Lord Percy and the Ducheſs-dowager of Athol are barred by the ſtatute of limitation: — That the office belongs to both the ſiſters of the late Duke of Ancaſter: That the huſband of the eldeſt is not of right intitled to execute the ſaid office: That both the ſiſters may execute it by a deputy to be by them appointed; ſuch deputy not to be of a degree inferior to a Knight; and ſuch deputy to be approved by his Majeſty."

Lord Mansfield then ſtated to their Lordſhips, that the office was originally given by Henry I. to Aubrey de Vere, whoſe deſcendents, the Earls of Oxford, had enjoyed it until the time of Henry VIII.; that then it had been given, in conſequence of a litigation, to the 15th Earl of Oxford, and had, after being in the poſſeſſion of various perſons, come into the immediate line of the Ancaſter family; that on the death of the late Duke of Ancaſter, his ſiſters were his co-heireſſes, and the eldeſt had applied by petition to his Majeſty, to be allowed to hold the office, and to appoint a deputy; three other claimants had ſtarted up to conteſt this right with her, and theſe were, the Earl Percy, the Ducheſs-Dowager of Athol, the preſent Duke of Ancaſter and his brother Lord Robert Bertie; his Majeſty had very properly referred their ſeveral claims to that Houſe, for their advice in what manner he ſhould

diſpoſe

diſpoſe of the Chamberlain's ſtaff; and upon a reference to the learned Judges, whether in the courts below, the claims of Earl Percy and the Dutcheſs-Dowager of Athol would not be barred by the ſtatute of limitation, they had delivered their opinions that they were barred; even, however, if this had not been the caſe, there were other reaſons, which, in his mind, would operate powerfully againſt their claims to this office: There Lordſhips would then come down to the caſe of Lady Willoughby and her ſiſter, and conſider what reſolution they ſhould adopt upon it. — He, for his own part, entirely coincided with the learned Judges in the general tenor of the report they had delivered, but was not quite made up in his opinion, whether or no a commoner of any degree could be legally deputed to the exerciſe of this employment. The only example which had been adduced of its ever being held by any perſon under the degree of a Peer, was in the inſtance of Sir Thomas Erpingham. It did not appear, however, from any ſpecific deſcription that was left upon record, that Sir Thomas could fairly be ſaid to have ever held this office as principal at all. He had ſolicited leave of King Henry IV. to adminiſter water to him upon his coronation; a requeſt which was acquieſced in by his Majeſty; and as this was one of the official duties of the Great Chamberlain, an inference had been built upon this fact, that Sir Thomas muſt have been at that time in the actual poſſeſſion of the employment itſelf. Fourteen years, however, after the period when he had executed this part of the Chamberlain's duty, an occaſion aroſe to deſcribe Sir Thomas with all his true titles and dignities, which deſcription had been tranſmitted to poſterity, and mentioned him only as the Deputy Great Chamberlain of England. The effect of this ſingle inſtance was of courſe deſtroyed, and the nature of the office was of that kind, the duties of it requiring the holder to accompany the King into that Houſe, and to aſſume even precedency among their Lordſhips, that he was ſtrongly diſpoſed to think that the execution of it could not legally be deputed to any individual below the rank of Baron. That, however, would, in a conſiderable degree, depend upon the will of his Majeſty, whoſe approbation conſtituted a neceſſary eſſential in the appointment. His Lordſhip concluded with informing their Lordſhips, that he would propoſe a motion to them, in reply to the meſſage which had been ſent them by the King, for aſſiſting him in the deciſion upon this ſubject, which, he ſaid, would conſiſt principally in recommending it to his Majeſty to be directed by the opinion which had been delivered upon this ſubject by the learned Judges, decreeing the office to deſcend to the co-heireſſes of the late Duke of Ancaſter; but the immediate holder, nevertheleſs, ſubject to the pleaſure of his Majeſty.

Sir Peter Burrel, Kt, was appointed by the co-heireſſes to exerciſe the office; and the appointment was approved of by his Majeſty [447.]

SCOTLAND.

On Monday, Dec. 17. there was held a meeting of the Royal College of Phyſicians of Edinburgh, in conſequence of a letter from the Lord Provoſt to their preſident, deſiring him to take the ſenſe of the college, how far the health of the inhabitants of this city may be affected by continuing the ſlaughter-houſes where they are at preſent. After having fully conſidered the ſeveral circumſtances, the college deſired their preſident to report to the Lord Provoſt, as their opinion, that the continuing the ſlaughter-houſes in their preſent place may prove prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of this city. The grounds upon which this opinion proceeded, were, that the ſlaughtering-houſes are placed in the centre between the Old and New Town; that their ſituation, which is low and moiſt, on the ſide of a marſh, tends to promote putrefaction; and that, from the late rapid increaſe of the city, many more cattle are ſlaughtered now than formerly.

A ſimilar letter was ſent to the College of Surgeons. Their anſwer was to the following purport: That they had no difficulty in declaring, that all nuiſances muſt be, in ſome meaſure, injurious to health; and that the ſlaughtering-houſes in particular, from their tendency to corrupt the different kinds of meat hanging in them, are noxious, not only to thoſe in the neighbourhood, but to all the other inhabitants.

The ſociety of Writers to the Signet, at their meeting held on the 21ſt, were alſo unanimouſly of opinion, that the butchers ſhould be removed from their preſent ſituation. [673.]

CAP-

CAPTURES. [670.]

From Lloyd's List.

By Britiſh men of war.

By the Artois: Two Dutch privateers, of 24 nine pounders and about 150 men each, commanded by father and ſon. There were only one man killed and three wounded on board the Artois, by the burſting of one of her guns; but there were about twenty killed and wounded on board each of the Dutchmen.

By the Crocodile, King: The Active, Conningham, from Jamaica for London, retaken, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Nimble cutter: The Loyalty, Paton, from Jamaica for Belfaſt, retaken, carried into Weymouth.

By the Aurora: The Three Siſters, Corniſon, laden with plank, for Breſt, carried into Penzance.

The Roſignol, from Martinico for Breſt. She was firſt taken by the Nimble cutter, retaken by a French privateer, and a third time captured by the Æolus frigate, and carried into Plymouth.

By the Bellona: The St Paul, from Rouen for Breſt, with flour, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Veſtal frigate: The N. S. de Los Lores, a Spaniſh privateer, carried into Waterford.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Fame, Moore: The Young Eagle, from Marſeilles for St Domingo, carried into Leghorn.

By the Jupiter of Briſtol: The Nancy, Cook, from Jamaica for London, retaken.

By the crew: The St Francis, Nicols, from Newfoundland for Portugal, retaken, carried into Newfoundland.

By the York of Jerſey: The Eliza, Forſter, from Jamaica for Glaſgow, retaken, carried into Plymouth.

By a Guerniſey privateer: The Little Porgy, from Newbury for France, laden with tobacco, ſugar, and cotton, carried into Guerniſey.

By the Amazon of London: The Princeſs Royal, carried into Barbadoes.

By the French, &c.

The Iſabella Magdalena, from Oſtend for the Straits, carried into Toulon.

The Speedwell, Reſolution, and Collector cutters, all three bound to Gibraltar, carried into Spain.

The Union, Lamport, from Corke for New York, carried into Boſton.

The Suſannah, of Pool, Tavernor, from Newfoundland, carried into Bourdeaux.

The Emulation, Symonds, from Quebec for Newfoundland, carried into Newbury.

The Bee, Beazant, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.

The Bee, Milling, from Liverpool for Africa, carried into Breſt.

The Lark, Riely, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.

The Eliſabeth, Hawkins, from Tortola for London, carried into Newbury.

The Eerſton, Thompſon, from Oſtend for Dominica, carried into Boſton.

The Traveller, Clark, from Peterſburg for London, carried into the Texel.

The Commerce, Forreſtall, from Waterford for Halifax, carried into Boſton.

The Nevis Planter, Hunt, from Briſtol for the Leeward iſlands, carried into Martinico.

The Charlotte, Wiſeman, from Liverpool for Berbice, carried into Grenada.

The Adventure, from Jamaica for London, carried into L'Orient.

The Suſannah, Pine, from Tinmouth for Liverpool, carried into St Maloes.

The Major Pierſon, Withall, from London for New York, carried into Egg harbour.

The Badger, Wood, for Newfoundland, carried into Vigo.

The Fury cutter, from Liverpool for Gibraltar, carried into Vigo.

The Squid, Hollohan, from Newfoundland for Topſham, carried into Morlaix.

The Polly, Colhorne, from Newfoundland for Poole, carried into St Maloes.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Two Friends, Crouch, from Newfoundland for Portugal; the Maria, Chriſtie, from Jamaica for London; the Thomas and Betty, Liddle, from Jamaica for Leith; the Eliza, Foſter, from Jamaica for Glaſgow; the Friendſhip, Thomſon, from Barbadoes for Newfoundland; the Eliſabeth, White, from Barbadoes; the Lockhart-Roſs, Rennie, from Newfoundland.

Taken, but ranſomed: The Chicheſter, Parſony, of Poole, for 200 guineas; the Henry Eliſabeth, Shuttle, from London for Blakeney; the Fanny, Andrew, from Wyburg for London; the Two Siſters, Hamilton, from Sunderland; and the Willingmind, from London for Newcaſtle, for 500 guineas each; the Medway, Burches, for 600 guineas.

General ſtate of the patients admitted into and diſmiſſed from the Royal infirmary, Edinburgh, in 1781. [42. 715]

In the hoſpital, Jan. 1 1781	181	2206
Admitted that year	2025	
Of whom,		
Diſmiſſed cured	1514	
relieved	222	
by deſire	129	
as improper	59	2037
for irregularities	11	
with advice	28	
Died	74	
In the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1782.		169

A great number of perſons not included above, receive advice and medicines as out-patients, for which daily attendance is given.

The LONDON General Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 10. 1780, to December 11. 1781; with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c. [42. 716.]

Chriſtened			Buried			Increaſed in the burials this year 192.
Males	8774		Males	10499		
Females	8252	17026	Females	10210	20709	

Between

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 2	7083	20 and 30	1518	60 and 70	1391	100	2
2 and 5	2399	30 and 40	1640	70 and 80	950	102	1
5 and 10	882	40 and 50	2021	80 and 90	394	103	1
10 and 20	725	50 and 60	1649	90 and 100	51	108	2

Diſeaſes.						*Caſualties.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	581	Dropſy	912	Meaſles	201		
Aged	1189	Evil	27	Miſcarriage	1		
Ague	9	Fever, ditto malignant, ſcarlet, ſpotted, and purples	2249	Mortification	184	Burnt	6
Apoplexy and Sud.	234			Palſy	45	Drowned	129
Aſthma and Phthiſick	215	Fiſtula	7	Pleuriſy	29	Exceſſive Drinking	7
Bedridden	19	Flux	55	Quinſy	6	Executed	13
Bleeding	7	French Pox	45	Rheumatiſm	3	Found Dead	4
Bloody Flux	14	Gout	53	Scurvy	5	Frighted	1
Burſten and Rupture	6	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	45	Small Pox	3500	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	60
Cancer	78	Grief	5	Sore Throat	11	Killed themſelves	26
Canker	3	Headach	1	Sores and Ulcers	12	Murdered	1
Chicken Pox	1	Headmouldſh. Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	20	St Anthony's Fire	3	Overlaid	2
Childbed	209	Impoſthume	2	Stoppage in Stom.	11	Poiſoned	2
Cholic, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	29	Inflammation	258	Surfeit	3	Scalded	4
Cold	1	Itch	1	Swelling	2	Shot	4
Conſumption	4516	Jaundice	72	Teeth	468	Starved	1
Convulſions	4748	Lethargy	3	Thruſh	115	Suffocated	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	165	Livergrown	1	Vomit. and Looſneſs	4		
		Lunatic	50	Worms	14		

The EDINBURGH General Bill of Mortality for 1781.

	Buried in the city. Males.	Femal.	Total.
January	48	45	93
February	44	37	81
March	29	36	65
April	21	27	48
May	20	24	44
June	15	24	39
July	13	18	31
Auguſt	20	31	51
September	18	26	44
October	16	21	37
November	28	28	56
December	23	30	53
Total	295	347	642

Age.		No
Under 2 years		214
Between 2 &	5	86
5 &	10	44
10 &	20	30
20 &	30	34
30 &	40	31
40 &	50	42
50 &	60	43
60 &	70	60
70 &	80	38
80 &	90	17
90 &	100	2
100 &	103	1

Decreaſed 111.

Beſides theſe, many perſons who die in the city are buried in the burying-ground of Canongate, Weſt-kirk, Chapel of Eaſe of that pariſh, Calton, and in Lady Yeſter's church-yard.

Diſeaſes, &c.

Aged	82	Cholic	1	Executed	1	Meaſles	5	Teething	56
Apoplexy	1	Conſumption	184	Fever	87	Mortification	1	Water in heads	5
Aſthma	12	Convulſions	1	Found dead	1	Palſy	1		
Bowelhive	25	Cramp	1	Black Paſſion	1	Small pox	103		
Childbed	3	Dropſy	4	Jaundice	1	Stillborn	39		
Chincough	8			Killed by falls	6	Suddenly	13		

INDEX to the Eſſays, Extracts, Books, Hiſtory, &c. 1781.

ACademy, plan of a new, in Ruſſia 434
Accounts, public, reports of commiſſioners appointed to examine 4. 134. 622. 684
Acts paſſed 161. 317. 387.
Addiſon, literary character of 508
Addreſs, ſenſible. *See* Buchan
Admiralty-ſeſſions, trials at 607.——613. Of Payne and Strange 607. Payne found guilty, and Strange acquitted 608. Of Sweetman and Knight ib. Both found guilty 609. Of Hunter and Townſhend ib. Both acquitted 610. but tried on a new indictment ib. and Hunter again acquitted, but Townſhend found guilty 611. Of Sly, Meſſurer, Ronalds, Lemoyne, and Sayer, who are acquitted 612.
Africa, Capt. Inglis's account of proceedings in 220
America:
—Allen, Ethan, joins the King's forces 21.
—André, Major betrayed 86
— Arbuthnot, Adm. his engagement with a French fleet 253. Liſt of both fleets 256. His anſwer to Iſaac Low 373
—Arnold, Gen. embarks at New York 21. Operations of his army in Virginia 157. His conduct approved of by the King 468. Succeſs of his expedition to New London 586. Reward offered by Congreſs for apprehending him 705
—Auguſta, unſucceſsful attack of the Americans on 22
— Britiſh land-forces in 85
— Canada, party of rebels deſtroyed in 257
— Carolinas, operations in 24 191. 258. Battle of Guildford 262. Rawdon's victory over Green 265 363. Succeſs of the rebels in 425. Green's account of an action in 644. *See* South Carolina
—Cheſapeak, naval engagement off 524 563
— Clinton, Gen. attempt of the enemy to carry him off 157
— Congreſs, to accede to the armed neutrality, if invited 85. Their account of the action with Lord Rawdon 363. Their thanks to French officer 371
— Continental currency, comparative value of ſettled 304
—Cornwallis, ſcheme to deliver him to the enemy 25. His thanks to the army 298. Letter to Dr Webſter on the death of his ſon 298. To Gen. Clinton previous and after his ſurrender 591. 635. Articles of capitulation 639. Liſt of killed, &c. 640. Number of troops employed againſt him 643
— Cruelties of American commanders 22. 25
— Deſerters, pardon to by Gen. Clinton 422
— Executions, by both parties 22
— Fayette to Waſhington, an intercepted letter 367
— Ferguſſon, Major, and his party, cut off 23. Account of him 29. Loſs of the Britiſh 155
— French army and fleet, account of their operations, and of the ſurrender of Cornwallis's army 592. 633
— Georgia, a new tax in 250. Civil government eſtabliſhed in 643
— Greene, Gen. his engagement with Lt-Col. Stewart 705
— Griſwold, Fort, taken by Gen. Arnold 589
— Guildford, battle of 262. Congreſs account of it 299. Liſt of killed and wounded 264
— Haynes, Col. retaliation for his execution threatened 643. Particulars of his caſe and capture 702
— Kingſbridge, action at 464
Leſlie, Gen. number of troops under his command 85. His expedition and ſucceſs in Virginia ib. Joins Cornwallis ib.
— Letters, intercepted, from Gen. Waſhington 364. 369. from Fayette 367. from M. de Barras 369
— Lloyd's Neck, French repulſed at 469
— Loyaliſts, Aſſociated, rewards offered by to thoſe who ſhall join them 21
— Maſſachuſets legiſlature, ſupplies ordered to be raiſed by them 422
— New Jerſey, taxes in 468
— New London, naval ſtores deſtroyed at 586
— New York, letter from the chamber of commerce in to Adm. Arbuthnot, and his anſwer 373
— Ninety-ſix, rebels raiſe the ſiege of 466
— Paper-currency, amaſing depreciation of 153
— Peace commiſſioners offer pardon to all deluded ſubjects 22
— Penſacola, ſurrender of 375. 427. 526
— Priſoners, exchange of 153. Hardſhips experienced by 371. 529. Cartel ſettled for the exchange of 425
— Rebel-eſtates confiſcated 23
— Rebel general, one ſurpriſed and taken 257
— Rebels, party of in Canada cut off 257
— Refugees, expedition of 470
— Revolt in Waſhington's army 25. 155
— South Carolina, eſtates of rebels ſeized 23. Peace reſtored in 153. Depreciation of paper-currency, and produce of the country ib.
— Stewart, Lt-Col. his account of an engagement with Gen. Greene 705
— Tarleton, Col. victory by 24. Defeated 191
— Vermont, eſtabliſhment of a ſtate ſo called, independent of Congreſs 21
— Virginia, operations in 251. 633. Arnold's account of operations in 301. Arms, &c. taken and deſtroyed in by the King's troops 427. Rebels defeated in ib. Fayette's account of operations in 467. 524
— Waſhington's army, revolt in 25. 155. Intercepted letters from on his perplexed ſituation 304. to Fayette 369. Movement of his army 586. Orders previous to his march againſt Cornwallis 641
— Wilmington taken by the Britiſh 194
— Witherſpoon, Dr, a letter to from Gen. Waſhington 306
— York-town, ſurrender of Cornwallis's army at 635
America, South, failure of the expedition to 152. Mortality of the troops in ib.
American army, revolt in 25. 155. Cauſes of the revolt 25.

INDEX to the Eſſays, Extracts, Books, Hiſtory, &c. 1781.

Gen. Clinton's offers to the revolters 26. Journal of their proceedings 27. Propoſals by the council of Penſylvania to them ib. Two meſſengers ſent to them by Gen. Clinton hanged 86.

American corps, encouragement to enliſt with 422

American ſtates pay the intereſt of the loan from Holland 486

American war, Du Portail on 7. On the proper method of conducting 646, 70

Ancient wig, travels of 147

Anecdotes: Of King Arthur 40. Of a cock 87. Of Dr Franklin 134. Of an Iriſh officer 152. Of a ſoldier 421. Of a ſcholar of quality 538. Of Pope Leo X. 701.

Annual Regiſter: Hiſtory 1779, America; Retroſpective view of affairs in 1778 31. Deſtruction of privateers, &c. by the King's troops 31. St Pierre and Miquelon taken 31. Barbarities by the King's troops 34. Hardſhips ſuffered by the inhabitants 65. Succeſsful expeditions of the rebel colonels Clarke and Butler 65. On the conciliatory propoſitions 67. Operations in Florida and Georgia 121. Victory gained, and Savannah taken by the King's troops 124. High character of Col. Campbell 125. Surrender of Sunbury ib.

Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh, papers read before them, and preſents made 50

Ants, white, account of 617. 681

Apes, hiſtory of 417. 475

Armed neutrality. *See* Ruſſia

Arthur, King, anecdote of 40

Aſſembly, general, meets 270. Dr Gloag choſen ſub-clerk, and Mr Cairncroſs agent ib. Anſwer to the King's letter ib. Mr Kennedy appointed to be ſettled at Terreagles 271. and Mr Boyd at Fenwick ib. Diſſent from the laſt ſentence 272. Overture againſt obtruding miniſters without the conſent of the congregation, diſmiſſed as incompetent, and of dangerous tendency 273. Overture for collecting into one body all the acts of the church relative to the ſettling of miniſters in vacant congregations, diſmiſſed ib. On licenſing probationers who have not ſtudied divinity 274. Mr Affleck appointed to be ſettled at Cariphairn ib. Diſſent from that ſentence 276. Complaint againſt a miniſter of a chapel of eaſe diſmiſſed 277. Regulations for preventing irregular marriages 278

Baltic, reſolution not to commit hoſtilities in 437

Bank. *See* England

Barbadoes, diſputes between the governor and aſſembly of 659

Baſs, capitulation of in 1694 118

Bate, Mr. *See* Newſpaper

Baywater, James, his trial and ſentence 163. Reſpited ib. His appeal to the Houſe of Peers rejected 441

Beaton, Cardinal, character of 522

Blackbird, hiſtory of 288 *See* Natural hiſtory

Blacking, mixed with oil, experiments with 434

Bon Mot: Ld North's ribs 20. Of Wilkes 134. Of Ch. Fox 152

Bribery at elections, trials for 218. 494

Britain, ſituation of, without an ally 43

Britiſh conſtitution, changes in 88

Britiſh court, anſwer by to the Empreſs on her offered mediation for a peace with Holland 662. Similar offer from the Swediſh court 663. Anſwer to it 664

Bruce, K. Robert, deſcription of his ſword and helmet 64

Brunſwick, Duke of. *See* United Provinces

Buchan, Earl of, his ſenſible pacific addreſs 97

Bull, John. *See* Idiot

Camp. *See* Dunbar

Campbell, Col. character of 125

Captures: Of two men of war, &c. 48. 103. Of a French frigate 49. Of a Dutch fleet 197. Of the Senegal 221. Of a Britiſh fleet from Euſtatia 312. Of Luke Ryan 327. Of the Atalanta and Trepaſſey 370. By Com. Johnſtone 547. By Adm. Kempenfelt 661

Captures on both ſides 52. 108. 164. 221. 278. 329. 443. 553. 613. 669. 713

Carew, an Iriſh officer, invincible intrepidity of 152

Chamberlain, Great. *See* England

Church, St Andrew's, account of 119

Circuit-trials 549

Cock, ſtory of a bold one 87

Colbert, a Scotſman, elected biſhop of Rodez 312

Comet diſcovered 607

Commercial ſubjects, Franklin on 206.

Common-place book, excerpts from a young gentleman's 265. *See* Education.

Commons, meſſage from the King to on the Dutch war 7. Debate on it 13. Thanks of that Houſe to their late Speaker 74. Debate on the promotion of Sir H. Palliſer ib. Budget 140. Debate on it 143. Determination of ſix Scottiſh diſputed elections 145. Petition to from the council of Bengal 177. Debate on it 182. Determination of the Edinburgh and Airſhire elections 184. Liſt of the members of that Houſe 209. Alterations in the liſt 333. New taxes 228. Debate on them 231. Duty on paper 289. Debate on the bill for diſqualifying contractors from being members 291. On a bill for diſqualifying revenue-officers from voting at elections thrown out 293. On the eſtimates of the navy, and number of men employed in the dock-yards 293. Debate on Eaſt-India affairs 353. Speaker to the King on preſenting three bills 387. Inquiry into the cauſes of the calamity in India 407. Report of the committee for inquiring into thoſe cauſes 413. On the army-extraordinaries 414. ſupplies for 1781 416. Ways and Means ib. On the petition of the freeholders of confederated counties 457. On the profanation of the Lord's day 463. On remedying defects in the marriage-act 513. Addreſs

in

in anſwer to the King's ſpeech 563. Debate on the addreſs 569. Amendment propoſed ib. Original addreſs carried 572. On the confiſcation of private property in Euſtatia 625. On increaſing the number of ſeamen in the navy 630 On the American war 691
Conjugal vows, ſingular ſpectacle at a renewal of 656
Connecticut river, account of the Narrows in 594
Conſtantinople, deſtruction in by fire and the plague 309. Scarcity of proviſions ib
Copper prohibited to be exported 105
Corbet, Lt Gov. of Jerſey, his trial 327. Superſeded ib
Country Curate, affecting ſtory from a paper ſo called 536
Cupar, council of, their opinion of Hartley's addreſs 106
Debtor, one apprehended within the verge of the court 613
Defenſive Band. *See* Edinburgh
Demerary, ſurrender of 306
Deſerter to the enemy ſentenced 106
Deluge, account of 533
Denmark, complaints of that court for bad uſage from the Dutch 310. Chamberlain Beringſchiold impriſoned 435. Grand view of a numerous fleet in the Sound 435. Irregularities of Engliſh cruiſers ib. Regulation reſpecting their fiſheries ib. A Daniſh ſhip plundered by a Britiſh privateer 436 Reparation by the court of London ib. *See* Potts. Sailors and ſhipmaſters allowed to enter into the Dutch ſervice ib.
Diſpenſary. *See* Edinburgh
Diſtreſs, lively picture of 536
Diver, account of one 39
Donellan, Capt. his trial and execution 218. Evidence of the witneſſes 239
Dunbar, camp formed at 329
Dun, trial and ſentence of 551.
Dreſs in 1216, extravagance of in Britain 345
Earſe, tranſlation of a fragment from 430
Earth, figure and formation of 531. Of ſubterraneous fire 533. Of the deluge ib. Of the formation of mountains 534
Earthquakes, towns in Italy deſtroyed by 311. 438
Eaſt-India company, troops raiſed by in Switzerland 438. Proceedings at their general court 499
Eaſt-Indiaman loſt 106
Eaſt Indies: Baſan beſieged by Gen. Goddard 314. Shipping taken and deſtroyed by Adm. Hughes 315. Colonel Baillie defeated by Hyder Ally 315. 545. Surrender of Arcot 316. Treaties, &c. between Hyder Ally and the Preſidency of Madraſs 393. Warlike proceedings 489. Arrival of a fleet from 548. Hyder Ally defeated 655
Edinburgh: Account of a Diſpenſary in 1. Addreſs of the magiſtrates to the King on the Dutch war 47. Judgement of the court of ſeſſion on the complaints of the political parties in 52. Determination of the diſputed election in 185. Member of parliament choſen for 551
Edinburgh Defenſive Band 549
Education, Lord Kames's looſe hints on 148. Benevolence recommended ib. On inculcating religion 149. Common place book 265. A miſtake in the Looſe Hints pointed out 267
Edwin, hiſtory of a fragment from the Earſe 430
Elections, diſputed, determination of 145. Liſt of conteſted ones 334. Trials for bribery at 218. 494. Expences at an election in 1646 597
Embargo on black cattle, beef, &c. 48
Emperor and Duke of Glouceſter, interview between 310
England, bank of, its ſtock increaſed 499. Amount of it ib.
Euſtatia, ſurrender of 197. Capture of a Dutch fleet from ib. Diſtreſſed inhabitants relieved 200. Adm. Rodney and Mr Glanville on condemning private property in ib. Weſt-India merchants to the King on the ſame ſubject 283
Fabricius on the American war: Right of every ſubject to canvaſs public meaſures 646. Exiſtence of Britain depends on the recovery of the colonies 646. Change of executive ſervants neceſſary 648. Proper method of carrying on the war ib. Gen. Howe's miſconduct pointed out 648. The writer above the influence of party ib. To whom our misfortunes are to be attributed 649. 708. Neceſſity of an inquiry into the cauſes of our misfortunes ib. Error of ſhowing too much lenity to delinquents 650. Baſe conduct of oppoſition pointed out ib. Compariſon of our force with that of the rebels 707. Impolitic meaſures of Lord Cornwallis 710
Fact, recent melancholy one 185
Fall, Capt. his letters to the mayor of Arbroath 328
Falls, Meſſ. purſue the commiſſioners of cuſtoms for herring-bounty 668
Falls, account of thoſe in Connecticut river 594
Farthings. *See* Miſer
Faſt obſerved 105
Faſting, ſupernatural inſtance of 512
Ferguſon, Gov. *See* Tobago
Fire, ſubterraneous. *See* Earth
Fires: A town in Dominica deſtroyed by 307. Deſtruction at Conſtantinople by 309. Opera-houſes in Mantua and Paris deſtroyed 311. 313
Fiſheries, of encouraging thoſe of Scotland 32
Fleets, ſailing and arrival of 101. 202. 313. 329 385. 439. 606. French and Britiſh in the Channel 494
Fleſhers of Edinburgh, memorial of, on the injuſtice of removing their ſlaughter-houſes 673. Obſervations on the memorial 677. Phyſicians and ſurgeons declare the continuing the ſlaughter-houſes where they are, prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants 712
Fox, Charles, Bon mot of 152
Fragment from the Earſe 430
France: Clergy pray to be excuſed paying the laſt required loan 313. Squadron ſail from 439. Farmers general give money to the King in loan ib. Mutiny of peaſants 439. Edict impoſing additional and oppreſſive taxes on the neceſſaries

ceſſaries of life 439. Clergy refuſe to grant more loans 488. Sums already granted by them ib. Parliament refuſe to regiſter an edict for a new tax ib. A loan for perpetual annuities 543. Britiſh ſhips, if loaded with coals, not to be ranſomed 605
Franklin, Dr, on commercial ſubjects 206
Garrick and Wilkes, a bon mot 134
Gemmil, Thomas, his trial and acquittal 51
Germany: Emperor declares Oſtend a free port 437. His peaſants freed of former ſervitudes 438. Damage done by a ſtorm in Bavaria ib. Melancholy accident at the inauguration of the Emperor 438. Character of him 454. He forbids young people to travel under a certain age 486. Reſtricts the power of the clergy 542. Removes impediments to matrimony 543. Tolerates all kinds of religion 603. Accedes to the armed neutrality 656. Aboliſhes ſlavery ib. Fines a judge for partiality ib.
Gibbon, Great, hiſtory of 477
Gibraltar, account of the ſiege of 319. 441. 492. 606. A lady's account of it 478. Grand magazine of the beſiegers blown up 606. Powder, balls, &c expended on both ſides 606. Succeſsful ſally of the beſieged 661
Glouceſter, Duke of, interview between and the Emperor 310
Gooch's divorce-bill, Lords on 225
Gordon, Ld George, congratulatory addreſs to on his acquittal 58. His Lordſhip's anſwer 60. Letter of advice to ib. His trial 63. 113. 186. 233. Rejoicings at his acquittal 107. His letters to Lords North and Southampton, and the anſwers 495. Refuſed admittance to the King 497. Declared a candidate to repreſent the city of London ib. but afterwards declines it ib. His letter to Mr Bowie on his reception at St James's when he went to preſent the Proteſtant-aſſociation book to the King 551
Grand jury, caution from to the inhabitants of London 548
Grove, romantic, deſcription of one 650
Hanoverian troops arrival of in England 607
Hartley's addreſs to the aſſociation at York, council of Cupar's opinion of 106
Henry, Dr, penſioned by the King 329. Extract from his hiſtory of Britain 345
Herring, Abp, on Dutch cunning 134
Highland Society at London, premiums given by to highland pipers 553
Hints, looſe. See Education
Hogarth, character of 350
Holland. See United Provinces
Honduras, ſettlers in the bay of, priſoners in Merida 528. Hardſhips ſuffered by them 528. 9
Hood. See Naval
Hunter-Blair, James, choſen member of parliament for Edinburgh 551. His ſpeech ib
Hurricane, damage by 86. 307 at Jamaica 658
Hutchiſon, James, two men tried for robbing him 551
Idiot, John Bull, to be cognoſced by Siſter Peg 593
Ingratitude, reward of 298
Indian, marvellous eſcape of one 594
Indians, Welch, in America 57
Inglis, Capt. See Africa
Intrepidity. See Carew
Ireland: Ceremony of receiving the Lord-Lieutenant 49. A combining journeyman-tailor ordered to Bridewell 50. Determination of a cauſe of national concern 500. Liſt of volunteer-aſſociations 501. Loyalty of the Roman Catholics 502.
Iriſh parliament. Ld Lieutenant's ſpeech at opening of the ſeſſions 518. Commons on the addreſs 519. On thanks to the volunteers ib. On freedom of trade with Portugal 577. On altering the mutiny-act 579. Loſt on a diviſion 583. Addreſs to the King 668
Iriſh penſions, liſt of 667
Italy, damage done by earthquakes in 311. 438. Thunder-ſtorm and earthquake at Milan 605
Jamaica, deſcription of a romantic grove in 650
Jerſey account of the invaſion of 44
Jeſuits, power of 538
Jews, in Germany, reſtricted in their commerce 310
Johnſton, Com. fails 162. Engagement with a French fleet 320. 656. Dutch prizes taken by him 547
Kames, Lord. See Education
Kay, John, trial and ſentence of 551
Kelly. See Debtor
Kempenfelt, Adm. part of a French fleet captured by him 661
King viſits the fleet 492
Laurens, Henry, petitions the Houſe of Commons for his enlargement 665. Admitted to bail ib.
Leith roads, a great fleet in 329
Leith, battery erected near 329
Leo X. Pope, anecdote of 701
Letter, incendiary. See Gemmil
Locuſts, damage done by 483
London, petition of the common-council of to parliament, in favour of the ſufferers in the Weſt Indies 47. Petition the King for the removal of his miniſters 665. Why that petition was not delivered 667
London rioters, trials for recovery of damages done by 217
Looſe Hints, miſtake in pointout 267. See Education
Lord Mayor, trial of for neglect of duty 217
Lords, Houſe of, meſſage to from the King, on the Dutch war 9. Debate ib. Addreſs to the King 18. His anſwer ib. Two proteſts, and by whom 19. On Gooch's divorce-bill 225. On the increaſe of Roman Catholics 289. On the defects in the marriage-act 516. Addreſs in anſwer to the King's ſpeech 562. Debate on the addreſs 564. Lord Shelburne and Duke of Richmond on an amendment, and againſt miniſters and their meaſures

564. Lords Denbigh, Derby, Stormont, &c. in anſwer 567. Original addreſs carried 569. Proteſt ib.
Lutterloh. *See* Motte
Mackay, Daniel, ſentence and execution of 442
Marriage-act. *See* Commons. Lords
Matter, queries concerning 158
Mavis, hiſtory of 348. *See* Natural hiſtory
Meſſengers, trials for deforcing 549
Meyer, William, trial and execution of 218
Minorca, Spaniards land on 493. 660. Declaration of the Spaniards concerning that iſland 543
Miſer's hint to his heir 466
Morality, on 511
Motte, de la, a ſpy, taken up 49. His trial 337. 401. and execution 406
Mountain-Doctor, account of an extraordinary one 286
Mountains, of the formation of 534. *See* Earth
Mountray, Capt. ſuſpended 307
Muſquito ſhore, deplorable ſituation of the Engliſh inhabitants at 307
Naples, number of inhabitants in 574
National debt, particulars of 523
Natural hiſtory: Of the Blackbird 288. Of the Mavis and Starling 348. Of the Orang-outangs 417. 475
Nature, Pupil of 430
Naval engagements: Adm. Hood and de Graſſe 307. 377. Com. Johnſton and the French 320. Britiſh and Dutch frigates 324. Adm. Parker and the Dutch 489. Helena ſloop and fourteen gun-boats 493. Adm. Graves and de Graſſe 524. 583
Neapolitans, ſociety and manners of 574
Neutrality, armed, articles of 483
Newſpaper, publiſher of impriſoned for a libel againſt the Duke of Richmond 327. Sentence on publiſhers for a libel againſt the Ruſſian ambaſſador 494
Officers, the King's attention to deſerving ones 407
Oil. *See* Blacking
Old Bailey, ſingularity at a trial there 499
Orang-outangs, hiſtory of, and great reſemblance to man 417. 475
Oſtend declared a free port 437
Palliſer, Sir Hugh, anſwer by to Mr Fox's accuſation 77
Parents, errors of in the education of their children 572. Proper method pointed out 573
Parker, Adm. Sir Peter, prizes taken by 384. 444
Parker, Adm. *See* Naval
Parliament: King's ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſion 1781 389. At the opening of the ſeſſion 1781-2 561. *See* Commons. Lords
Parſon, curious inventory of one 690
Penſacola, Spaniſh armament ſent againſt 202. Surrenders 375
Penſions to Drs Henry and Robertſon 329. Liſt of on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment 667
Perſia, inteſtine war in 309
Peru, origin of the inſurrection in 505. The rebellion cruſhed 657
Phyſician and Lady, ſtory of 185
Picardy, ſingular cuſtom kept up in 595
Pipers, competition of 553
Piracy, trial for 668
Plague, ravages by 181. 309. 433. 40,000 carried off by it at Salonica 483
Poland, rare Greek manuſcript preſented to the King of 101. Number of troops in 309. Scheme of robbers to ſet fire to a town in fruſtrated 433. Damage by locuſts in 483
Pope's unfortunate lady inquired after 451
Pope, diſpenſation by to Roman Catholics in Britain 498
Portugal: Perſons condemned for aſſaſſinating the late King declared innocent 314. The King's attention to commerce 544. Marquis de Pombal baniſhed court ib. Encouragement to commerce with Britain and Ireland 545. Prizes taken from the Britiſh forbid her ports ib. Children of ſlaves to be free 606
Potts, Wilſon, his trial and ſentence for piracy 668
Poſt-office. *See* Mackay
Priſoners, Britiſh, Spaniſh civilities to 429. Thoſe enlarged at the deſtruction of the London jails, ordered to ſurrender 548
Proteſtant Aſſociation, congratulatory addreſs of to Ld G. Gordon on his acquittal 58
Proteſtant religion, reſolutions of ſocieties to ſupport 106
Pruſſia, King of, accedes to the armed neutrality 433. 604. His memorial to the States of Holland on that ſubject 486
Public accounts, reports of the commiſſioners appointed to examine 4. 134. 622. 684
Pupil of Nature 430
Quakers, yearly epiſtle from their meeting 449
Quarantine, order for performing taken off 105. Ordered again 449
Ranſom-bill extorted from Capt. Lamont 442
Raynal's philoſophical hiſtory condemned in France to be burnt 313
Regalia of Scotland, deſcription of it 64
Renny, William, fugitated 161
Religion and benevolence, propriety of inculcating on children 148
Ribs, Lord North's, a bon mot 20
Richmond, Duke of. *See* Newſpaper
Rioters at Crieff, trial of 162
Riots at London, extravagant expence of ſix officers during 632
Rodney, Adm. his letter to the Marquis de Bouillé, and the anſwer 384. Reflections on the admiral by Gov. Ferguſon 475
Roman Catholics in England, a faſt to be obſerved by 105
Romiſh church, plan for reducing into two all the orders in 487
Roſlin chapel, account of 170. 248. *with a perſpective view*
Ruſſia: Spirited anſwer of that

that court to a Britiſh memorial 43. Maritime treaty betwixt and Denmark 92. Empreſs baniſhes a gentleman for engaging in the London riots 101. Proceedings of the Houſe of Lords on that gentleman ib. French miniſter complains to that court of the proceedings of the Engliſh to neutral veſſels 433. Academy eſtabliſhed for the encouragement of commerce, &c. 434. Articles of the armed neutrality 483. Arrival of a ſquadron at Leghorn 487. Plan for introducing uſeful knowledge into 601. Plan for ſupplying different powers with ſalted proviſions 605. Britiſh anſwer to the offered mediation for a peace with Holland 662

Ruſſian ambaſſador at London, trial of news publiſhers for a libel againſt 494

Sailors ſubpœna'd cannot be impreſſed 107

St Bartholomew, ſurrender of 306

St Juan, failure of an expedition to 153. Loſs of troops on that expedition ib.

St Lucia attacked 380

St Pedro, a Spaniſh ſettlement, deſtroyed by the Britiſh 658

St Vincent, attack on 87

Schuppach, the Mountain-Doctor, account of him 286

Scotland, regalia of deſcribed 64

Seamen and landmen, bounties to 161

Ships wrecked 162

Signals, explanation of 442

Siſter Peg. *See* Idiot

Smuggling veſſels, maſters and mates of may be impreſſed 107. Quantity of ſmuggled goods in 1777 597

Soldier, anecdote of 421

Spaniſh declaration on the invaſion of Minorca 543. Arrival of a valuable fleet at Cadiz 657

Spies taken up in England 49. *See* Motte

Stolberg, a German Comte, killed in a duel 486. Letter of condolance to the father of the murderer ib.

Storms, ſeverity of in France 312. Spaniſh fleet damaged by 313

Sweden, reciprocal preſents between the King and Emperor of Morocco 434. Letter from the King to the Baron de Sparre, on his being appointed governor to the Prince 434. Offer of mediation between Holland and Britain 663. Britiſh anſwer 664

Switzerland, dangerous conſpiracy in 311. 605

Taxes, amount of ſince the commencement of the American war 523

Termites. *See* Ants

Tobago taken by the French 383. 428. Capitulation of 470. Gov. Ferguſſon's account of its ſurrender 472

Trials, criminal, 162. 218. 549. 607

Turky, plague broke out in 433. Tartars oppoſe the Porte in building a fortreſs ib. Grand Signior to cultivate friendſhip with the Emperor of Germany ib.

Turnip-fly, how to deſtroy 421

Tuſcany, laws in for ſuppreſſing luxury in dreſs 487

United Provinces: Ambaſſador from leaves London 43. Population, revenue, &c. of 73. Accede to the armed neutrality 91. 101. Memorials to the ſtates from the merchants of Amſterdam, &c. on the ſeizure of their ſhips by the Britiſh 94. 126. 127. Reſolutions for carrying on the war with ſpirit 104. Maimed ſeamen to be ſupported ib. Ships detained at the rupture with Britain releaſed 105. Manifeſto in anſwer to that of Britain 128. Dutch ſhips, in certain caſes, to be conſidered as neutral 161. Capture of their fleet 197. Zealand on the imprudence of a war with Britain 281. Convention with France for the reſtitution of retaken Dutch ſhips 309. 437. Propoſal for a ſimilar agreement with America 310. Duke of Brunſwick complains of injurious reports 436. 602. High Mightineſſes declare theſe reports calumnious 436. Baron Lunden's accuſation of the Duke 485. Of adopting a plan for relieving Dutch priſoners while in England 437. Bravery of their naval officers, &c. rewarded 484. Convoys petitioned for ib. Zoutman's account of the engagement with Parker 490. Merchants of Amſterdam petition to be indemnified of their loſſes 541. Fatal conſequences of renouncing the Levant trade 542. Weſt-India company apply to government for a loan 601. Indemnification for Capt. Fall's bad treatment claimed by the French ib. Reward offered for diſcovering the authors of a libel againſt the Stadtholder ib. Supplies to be raiſed by ſome of the provinces 603

Verge of the court, what is meant thereby 613. *See* Debtor

Veſuvius, eruption of a mountain near to it 311

Volunteers, corps of formed in Edinburgh 549. Iriſh offer their ſervices 501

Wales, Prince of declared of age 43

War-ſhips commiſſioned 53. 332

Watſon, Lucy, affecting ſtory of 536

Webſter, Dr, letter to on the death of his ſon, from Lord Cornwallis 298

Welch Indians in America 57

Weſt-India merchants petition the King on the impolicy of a general ſeizure of goods in Euſtatia 283

Weſt-Indies, ſufferers in petition parliament for relief 47. Aſſiſtance to them recommended by Iriſh prieſts 50. Computation of their loſſes 86. Reward for diſcovering traiterous correſpondents in 202

Whale, one killed above London bridge 498

Whitehurſt's inquiry into the original ſtate of the earth 531

Wig, origin and travels of an ancient one 147

Wilkes, bon mot of 135

World, advantage of knowing at an early age 572

IN-

INDEX to the POETRY, &c. 1781.

ADm' Rodney, Digby, Roſs, &c. lines to 159
Ænigma 100
Alleyne, John, mural monument on 482
Alves, Robert, ode by for the year 1781 599
Air, caſtles in the 600
André, Major, epitaph on 41
Bacon, Friar, on the intended demolition of his ſtudy 386
Bathurſt, L. verſes written in his garden at Cirenceſter 160
Bayly, Zachary, epitaph on 41
Birth-day ode 269
Birth-day, on her Majeſty's 99
Blackſton, on the death of Frederic Prince of Wales 431
The Braes of Yarrow 483
Britannia, parody on the ode of 269
Britiſh ſpirit revived, an ode 159
Brown, Benjamin, epitaph on 481
Caſtles in the air 600
Chatham, Earl of, inſcription on his urn 540
Two Children, epitaph on 483
Corbet, Lt-Gov. his gazette-extraordinary 42
Cuckoo, ode to the 540
Deception, or, The vanity of human proſpects and poſſeſſions 42
Diſſipation, a comedy, prologue and epilogue to 386
Doddington. *See* Tagwell
Dog. *See* Hermit
On Dreams 160
Edinburgh, valedictory verſes on leaving 653
Elegiac verſes 598
Epigrams: One addreſſed to a bungling epitaph-maker 308. From the window of an inn at Abingdon 385. The firſt Engliſh one 600
Epilogues: To the World as it goes 216. Diſſipation 386. The Fair Circaſſian 654
Epitaphs: On Major André 41. Zachary Bayly ib. The Rt-Hon. Sir Thomas Winnington 100. Major Pierſon ib. Baron Rullecourt ib. Edward Hewlet a tallow-chandler 269. John Hawkeſworth 481. Benjamin Brown ib. On two children 483. On William Harriſon, a grenadier 652
Epitaph-maker, epigram addreſſed to a bungling 308
The Fair Circaſſian, a comedy, prologue and epilogue to 654
Frederic Prince of Wales, on the death of 431
Gazette - extraordinary, Lt-Gov. Corbet's 42
Graham, Marquis of, on his admiſſion as Lord Chancellor of the univerſity of Glaſgow 41
A Grenadier, epitaph on 652
Harriſon, a grenadier, epitaph on 652
Hawkeſworth, Dr John, his epitaph on Zachary Bayly 41
Hawkeſworth, Dr John, epitaph on 481
Hayley's ode to John Howard 539. Character of Voltaire 655
The Hermit and his Dog 268
Hewlet, a tallow-chandler, epitaph on 269
Hopetoun, Earl of, on his death 99
Howard, John, ode to 539
Hudibraſtic epiſtle to Colonel Tarleton 215
Invocation to the public virtues 599
Keppel, Adm. verſes on the great rejoicings and illuminations at his acquittal 159
Lady, on the death of a young one 308
Logan on the death of a young lady 308. The Braes of Yarrow 483. Ode to the Cuckoo 540
A Love ballad 99
Majeſty, on her birth-day 99
On Malice 269
Mawbey, Sir Joſeph, verſes written by in Lord Bathurſt's garden at Cirenceſter 160
Monumental inſcriptions: Mural monument on John Alleyne 482. On the Earl of Chatham 540. On John Hawkeſworth 481. Benjamin Brown ib.
De Muſis 385
New-year ode 655
Odes: Retroſpection 41. Recantation 99. Britiſh ſpirit revived 159. For the birth-day 269. The Poet 308. To Simplicity 431. To John Howard, Eſq; author of the State of Priſons 539. To the Cuckoo 540. For the year 1781 599. For the new year 655
The Parliamentary Duelliſts 160
Parody on the ode of Britannia 269
Pierſon, Major, on the death of 100. Epitaph on ib.
The Poet, an ode 308
Prince of Wales. *See* Frederic
Prologues: To the World as it goes 216. Diſſipation 386. One ſpoken at Wincheſter theatre, which ſtands over the city-ſhambles 540. The Fair Circaſſian 654
Recantation, an ode 99
Retroſpection, an ode 41
Rodney, Digby, Roſs, &c. lines to theſe admirals 159
Rullecourt, Baron, epitaph on 100
Simplicity, ode to 431
A Song 600
Sympathy. *See* Hermit
Tagwell, Timothy, haberdaſher of dedications, &c. to George Bub Doddington 482
Tarleton, Col. Hudibraſtic epiſtle to 215
Valedictory verſes on leaving Edinburgh 653
Verſes, elegiac 598
Voltaire, character of 655
Winnington, Sir Thomas, epitaph on 100
Woman, verſes addreſſed to a very dirty one 540
The World as it goes, a comedy, prologue and epilogue to 216

INDEX to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 1781.

N. B. *When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.*

MARRIAGES.

ALthorpe, L. 166
Anthoinette, P. 614
Anthony, P. 614
Bathew 670
Bently 502
Bingham 166
Blackwood 223
Boag 110
Buchan-Hepburn 223
Cairns 502
Campbell 166. ii.
Carr 670
Chapman 614
Chiſholme 331
Crawford 110
Cunliffe, Rt. 556
Dalrymple 54

INDEX to the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1781.

Dickſon 166
Don 446
Drake 446
Drummond 222. 389. 614
Duff 502. 614
Duncan 53
Dunmore 502
Erſkine 223. ii. 389
Falconar 166
Fordyce 331
Fraſer 223
Fulton 110
Gibſon 166
Glasford 331
Gordon, Ld W. 110
Gordon 389
Græme 331
Graham 223. ii. 446
Grant 222
Green 502
Gregory 556
Grenville 166
Guyon 556
Haine 670
Harley 389
Henderſon 223. 279
Herring 670
Hog 502
Ives 446
Ivie 110
Juſtice 614
Kinloch 556
Lancſborough, E. 54
Latouche 54
Levy 222
Livingſton 502
Livington 166
Lyell 110
Macgibbon 166
Mackenzie 166. 446. 670
Macintoſh 556
Mahon, V. 166
M'Neal 331
Mayne 110
Menzies 223
Miller 331
Morriſon 614
Nicolſon 110
Noah 222
Ogilvy 223
Percival 222
Reid 54
Reid-Cunningham 54
Renny 110
Richards 670
Riddel 331
Robertſon 223. 279
Rocke 502
Roper 670
Roſs 556
Ruſſell 446
Schreiber 502
Scott 331. ii. 389. 614
Shepheard 110
Shipley 670
Shirley 446
Shotter 614
Spence 331
Stirling 223
Strahan 223
Sym 110
Turnour, V. 614
Waddilove 222
Ward 446
Wardrop 223
Weſt 614
Wilſon 110
Wombwell 502
Wood 670
Young 670

BIRTHS.

Aiſlabie 279
Allaſon 503
Allen 54. ii. 279
Altamont, E. 54
Amherſt 279
Arbuthnot 166
Aſhburnham, C. 110
Baillie 111. 167
Balneavis 671
Bannatyne 279
Barry 331
Beatſon 223
Beauclerk, L. 557
Bennet 391
Bennington 502
Bentincke, B. 503
Bethune 503
Biſhop 503
Blackney 446
Blair 55
Blinſhal 503
Bowes 110
Boyd 279
Brander 110
Brickley 615
Brett, Kt, 557
Brodie 279
Brown 110. 223
Bruce 279 ii
Brunſwick Bevern, Pr. 446
Buchanan, Kt 167
Burke 557
Burnet 111
Butterfield 671
Campbell 55. 223. 446. 503 671
Carker 390
Carlton 279
Carmichael 54
Carnegy 55
Carr 671
Cavendiſh, L. 556
Caverhill 503
Caw 503
Chalmer 54. 557
Chedworth, L. 557
Chiquez 615
Clark 557. 615
Clements 331
Coats 503
Colquhoun 446
Conyngham, E. 223
Cotton 110
Craig 557. 615
Crawford, E. 446
Creſſener 55
Crow 55
Cuningham, Bt 557
Cuninghame 167. 331. 503
Curry 54
Dalziel, L. 223
Darnley, E. 391
Davidſon 54
Douglas 55. 167. 331
Drummond, L. 54
Drummond 446
Dryburgh 446
Duff 54 223
Dummer 331
Dundas, Bt 503
Dundas 446
Edgar 54
Edwards 110
Elphinſtone 446
Elphinſtone, L 223
Erſkine, Bt, 557
Eſplin 223
Eugene, Pr. 166
Eviſon 503
Eyre 557
Fao 671
Farrel 391
Fergie 54
Ferguſon 167. 671
Foley, L. 54
Forbes Leith 503
Forbes 446
Fordyce 446
Forreſt 503
Forſter 54
Fothringham 446
Fraſer 331
Freeman 167
Fullarton 111. 167
Gardiner 615
Gibſon 671
Gibſone, Bt, 167
Glandore, E. 279
Gould 223
Grant 111. 671
Gray 167. 391
Hailes 503
Haldane 223
Halket, L. 279
Hamilton 167. 331
Harborough, C. 503
Harriſon 279
Hawke, L. 557
Hay 166. ii. 167. 223. 391
Hayley 447
Hayman 331
Henderſon, Bt 557
Henderſon 279
Heidman 166
Hope 167
Hopetoun, E. 110
Houſen 391
Houſtoun 55. 671
Howard, L. 390
Inglis 671
Innes 279. 446
Johnſton 110. 279. 557. 671
Aiſlabie 279
Allaſon 503
Allen 54. ii. 279
Altamont, E. 54
Amherſt 279
Arbuthnot 166
Aſhburnham, C. 110
Baillie 111. 167
Balneavis 671
Bannatyne 279
Barry 331
Beatſon 223
Beauclerk, L. 557
Bennet 391
Bennington 502
Bentincke, B. 503
Bethune 503
Biſhop 503
Blackney 446
Blair 55
Blinſhal 503
Bowes 110
Boyd 279
Brander 110
Brickley 615
Brett, Kt, 557
Brodie 279
Brown 110. 223
Bruce 279 ii
Brunſwick Bevern, Pr. 446
Buchanan, Kt 167
Burke 557
Burnet 111
Butterfield 671
Campbell 55. 223. 446. 503 671
Carker 390
Carlton 279
Carmichael 54
Carnegy 55
Carr 671
Cavendiſh, L. 556
Caverhill 503
Caw 503
Chalmer 54. 557
Chedworth, L. 557
Chiquez 615
Clark 557. 615
Clements 331
Coats 503
Colquhoun 446
Conyngham, E. 223
Cotton 110
Craig 557. 615
Crawford, E. 446
Creſſener 55
Crow 55
Cuningham, Bt 557
Cuninghame 167. 331. 503
Curry 54
Dalziel, L. 223
Darnley, E. 391
Davidſon 54
Douglas 55. 167. 331
Drummond, L. 54
Drummond 446
Dryburgh 446
Duff 54 223
Dummer 331
Dundas, Bt 503
Dundas 446
Edgar 54
Edwards 110
Elphinſtone 446
Elphinſtone, L 223
Erſkine, Bt, 557
Eſplin 223
Eugene, Pr. 166
Eviſon 503
Eyre 557
Fao 671
Farrel 391
Fergie 54
Ferguſon 167. 671
Foley, L. 54
Forbes Leith 503
Forbes 446
Fordyce 446
Forreſt 503
Forſter 54
Fothringham 446
Fraſer 331
Freeman 167
Fullarton 111. 167
Gardiner 615
Gibſon 671
Gibſone, Bt, 167
Glandore, E. 279
Gould 223
Grant 111. 671
Gray 167. 391
Hailes 503
Haldane 223
Halket, L. 279
Hamilton 167. 331
Harborough, C. 503
Harriſon 279
Hawke, L. 557
Hay 166. ii. 167. 223. 391
Hayley 447
Hayman 331
Henderſon, Bt 557
Henderſon 279
Heidman 166
Hope 167
Hopetoun, E. 110
Houſen 391
Houſtoun 55. 671
Howard, L. 390
Inglis 671
Innes 279. 446
Johnſton 110. 279. 557. 671

DEATHS.

Abercromby 223 ii
A'Court Aſhe 502
Adam 503. 557
Aged 54. 110, 11. 166, 7. 223. 279. 331. 391. 502, 3. 557. 615, 71.
Aiken 110
Baird, L. 54
Courland, D. 166
Dalyell, L. 110
Drummond 166
Erſkine 670
France, Q. 556
Godfrey 331
Gordon, D. 390
Graham 502
Grant 54
Grantham, L. 670
Hargrave 389
Hay 279
Hope, L. 223
Hume 166
Ker 110
Mackenzie 670
Macleod 446. ii
Percy, C. 670
Purves, L. 110
Roſe 110
Rothes, C. 390
Shelburne, C. 670
Sinclair 223
Stormonth, L. 446
Stuart 670
Three 110. 331 389
Traquair, C. 54
Vere 331
Wallace 390
Weymouth, L. 596
Woolett 615

INDEX to the Deaths and Preferments, 1781.

Pitt 54. 390
Polwarth, L. 167
Portugal, Q. 110
Preſton 110. 166
Primn 557
Pringle 223 503
Pulteney 390
Ramſay 223
Ranaldſon 556
Rawlinſon 54
Rebow 557
Reeves 331
Reid 557
Ritchie 279
Robertſon 279
Rochford, E. 556
Rollo, L. 279
Roſs 671
Ruddiman 331
Rutherford 223
St Clare 55
Salton, L. 447
Sandilands 166
Saye, V. 391
Scott 615
Scrymgeour 556
Seton 671
Shairp 615
Shepherd 111
Simpſon 54
Smith 671
Solomans 502
Somerville 391
Speed 615
Spence 446
Spens 55. 557
Stamford, C. 557
Steuart 167. 331
Stuart, Bt 223
Stock 557
Stourtoun, L. 557
Strahan 223
Sutherland 391
Tait 390
Tetham 615
Teynham, L. 223
Thomas 223. 279
Thomſon 279. 503 557
Tierney 54
Trent 223
Turberville 54 ii
Urquhart 54
Vaughan 279
Vere 110
Wallace 167
Walſingham, L. 279
Walſingham 390
Warwick 503
Watſon 167. 223. 670. ii.
Webb 223
Wemyſs 446
Weſley 557
Williamſon 615
Wincheſter, Bp 223
Wintrop 391
Wommerſley 671
Wood 446. ii.
Worm 166
Worſley 503

PREFERMENTS.

Abercromby 615
Ackland 447
Adair 112
Adams 559
Affleck 559
Aldworth 559
Andre 167
Apthorpe 111
Archdale 55
Armorer 56
Armſtrong 332. 559
Aſhe 280
Aſpinall 332
Badenoch 559
Baillie 448
Balfour 56
Ballmer 448
Banks 167. 392
Barbutt 672
Barclay 56
Barker, Kt 167
Baronets 167. 558
Barons 332
Bathurſt 112. 560
Baugh 332
Beacroft 392
Beckwith 559. 560
Bennet 559
Bibby 391
Biddulph 56
Biſhops 55. 279. 331. 391.
Blair 279. 672
Blake 560
Blathwayt 559
Bloomfield 672
Blucke 111
Boſcawen 112
Botet 448
Bower 112
Boyce 560 615
Brickenbury 447
Bradſhaw 55. 6. 391
Bramham 560
Breary 168
Brereton 559. ii.
Bridge 560
Broderick 448
Brodie 168
Brome 560
Bromfield 671
Brown 55. 112. 167. 332. 392 ii. 560. ii.
Buckle 447
Burgoyne 55. 559
Burnet 332
Burrel, Kt 447
Burrel 391
Burrowes 391
Buſk 331
Calderwood 168
Caldwell 672. ii.
Callender 332
Campbell 112 168. 391, 2. 447, 8 ii. 559 iii. 560
Carlyon-Hughes 392
Carrique 447
Carroll 448
Carruthers 559
Caſhel 560. ii
Caſtleman 672
Cathcart, L. 111
Cathcart 448
Ceſjat 447
Chamberlain, Great 447
Chapman 447 671
Cheſter 280
Cholmondeley 447
Chriſtie 111. 559. 560
Church 615
Churchill 559
Clarke 332. 671, 2
Clephane 167
Clerk 280. 332
Codd 651. 672
Coghill 167
Cole 280
Colins 112. 332
Colt 167
Commons 209. 333
Compton 615
Connor 280. 448
Coore 672
Corbet 111
Cornwallis 391
Courcy 671
Cox 112
Cracroft 56
Craig 112
Craufurd 167 ii 391
Crawford 672
Croſbie 391. 559
Cunningham 672
Cuſtoms 55
Dalrymple 615
Dalton 447
Darby 391. 671
Davy 447
Dawſon 392
Deſpard 112
Dobbins 112
Doctors in Medicine 392. 504
Dodd 615. 672
Dorrington 224
Douglas 167. 280. 560
Drowley 447
Duff 55. 332
Dunbar 559
Duport 448
Eden 671
Edgecumbe, V. 111
Edhouſe 672
Edinburgh Magiſtrates 558
Edwards 558, 9
Egerton 224
Elliott 224. 672
Elphinſtone, L. 559
Elphinſton 332
Ely, Bp 391
England 448
Evans 332
Exciſe 447
Fanſhawe 332
Farquharſon 672
Faucitt 392
Featherſtone 55. 332
Fenwick 280
Ferguſon 56
Ferguſſon, Bt 671
Fitzgerald 671
Fitz Roy 224
Fletcher Gazon 615
Flood 672
Floyd 559
Forbes 559
Foreign Miniſters 167
Forreſt 672
Forſter 56
Fotheringham Ogilvie 332
Fraſer 332. 447. 559
Freeman 672
Freer 280
French 56
Fuller 280
Garden 448
Gardener 559 615
Garvie 279
Gaſkell 392
Gibbon 671
Giles 55
Gilfillan 559
Gillan 111
Gilleſpie 332
Girvan 558
Glazier 391
Godwin 560
Gomm 56. 112
Gordon 447. 560
Gore 111
Grace 280
Græme 448. 671
Grantham, L. 671
Gray 332
Greene 560
Gregory 280
Gunning 332
Haggart 167. 332
Hallam 111. 615
Hamilton 167. 671
Hanbury 558
Handfield 392
Harding 672
Hardy 671
Hare 280. 671
Hatfield 560
Haviland 671
Hay 392
Heathcote 167
Heighington 448
Hepburne 392
Hewetſon 56. 280. 672
Hobſon 332
Home 391
Honeyborne 332
Howe 280
Howell 559. 560. 615
Hull 332
Hunt 616
Hurd 331
Hutchinſon 56. 111. 615
Hyde 112
Ingilby 167
Ingram 111. 447
Irvine 447, 8. ii.
Jackſon 448
Jarratt 112
Jenkinſon 56
Johnſon 56
Johnſton 111. 672
Jones 332. ii. 392. 559, 60
Kane 280
Katenkamp 224
Keating 447
Kellett 332
Kelly 616
Keough 559
Kerr 280
King 616
Kingſton 672
Knights 167. 331. 391
Knox 56
Kymer 615
Lade 280
Lambert 56
Lampriere 168
Lance 55
Lancey 560. ii
Laurie 55
Leathes 224
Leche 560
Lindſay 616
Liſter 111

INDEX to the Preferments, &c. 1781.

Litchfield and Coventry, Bp 391
Lloyd 55
Lock 559
Loring 56
Lovett 558
Lundin 56
Lutwyche 447
Lynch 448
Lyſaght 559
Lyttleton 615
M'Arthur 559
M'Calman 55
M'Conochie 224
M'Cormick 332. 391
M'Diarmot 55
M'Intyre 447
Mackenzie 111. 167. 558,9. 671
MacLeiſh 224
Macleod, L. 332
Macleod 391. 447. 672
M'Murdo 56
M'Nab 560
Macpherſon 55. 391, 2
Maddiſon 168
Majendie 111. 559. 560.
Mall 448
Mallet 332
Mangin 616
Manning 56. 672
Marjoribanks 56
Marſhall 447
Martin 559
Maſon Lewis 224
Mathiſon 448
Maunſell 447. 560. 615
Maxwell, Bt 167
Maynel 168
Metzner 560
Meynell 332
Meyrick 111
Middleton 558
Miles 391
Milner 615
Monck 55
Money 560
Monkton 280
Montagu 392
Montgomery 447. 559
Montreſor 112
Moore 331. 391. 671
Moſley 167
Munro 112
Murdoch 332
Murray 392 560. 671
Nairne 391
Naſh 559
Navy Captains 53. 332, 3. 503, 4. 616.
Needham 391. 672
Newmarſh 391
New Members 333
Newton 111
Nichols 447
Nicoll 111
Nicolls 280
Niſbet 672
Noble 559 [560
North 55. 224. 279.
Northey 448
Nugent, E. 671
Nutt 447. 671
O'Hara 560
Ord 560
Orme 391
Pakhurſt 447
Paterſon 56
Percival 168
Pery 55
Petty 672
Phillips 112. 447
Phipps 112
Plummer 167
Pole 447
Portal 280
Pottinger 111
Potts 391
Poulett 392. 560
Poyntz 55
Preſcott 560
Preſton 560
Prince 332
Pringle 332
Proctor 112
Pyne 392
Quantock 111
Quin 167
Ramſay 559. 560
Rawdon 112
Read 447
Reid 560
Reynolds 224
Ricketts 447
Riddell 56. 672
Ritchie 559
Roberts 391. 560. 672
Robertſon 391. 615
Rochat 111, 12.
Romaine 56
Rooke 56. 112
Roſs 280. 560
Roſs, E. 280
Rowland 392
Rowley 559. 560
Roy 560
Ruſſell 447, 8
Rutherford 391. 447
Ryan 332
St Leger 560
St John 392. 559
Salans 112
Salvin 671
Sandford 559, 60
Saunderſon 559
Savage 559
Saye and Sele, B. 332
Schaak 447
Scott 560
Seaforth, E. 332.
Selwyn 391
Seymour 448
Shadwell 111
Shannon, E. 671
Shawe 448
Shillinglaw 332
Shirley 224. 560
Simſon 447
Sinclair 111. 167
Skeffington 448
Skene 332
Slater 559
Sleigh 56
Sloane 671
Smelt 55
Smith 392. 448. ii. 558
Southwell 224
Spencer 559
Sproule 559
Stables 558
Stewart 448. ii. 559
Stewart Moncrieffe 391
Stirling 167
Stoddart 55
Storer 671
Storey 392. 560
Stribbling 112. 392
Strickland 224
Stuart 224. 332. ii. 391. 448. 559. 560. 671
Sutherland 448. ii. 671. ii.
Sykes 167
Symes 56
Talbot 111. 671
Tarleton 332
Taubman 55. 111
Taylor 224
Thomas 111. 112. 332. 559
Thornton 112
Tickell 447
Tonyn 560
Torphichen, L. 332
Tottenham 560
Townley 615
Townſhend 392. 671, 2
Trade and Plantations 671
Trelawney 560
Udny 55
Vaughan 672
Vincent 560
Vyſe 56
Walker 391
Wall 332
Wallace 332
Warde 224
Warren 448
Watſon 56
Watts 672
Waugh 111
Webb 112
Wetherall 332
Wharton 55
Whiſtle 447
Whitworth 280
Wilkinſon 56
Williams 111
Williamſon 111
Wilſon 332
Wincheſter, Bp 279
Woods 671
Woodward 55. 615
Worceſter 331
Wray 332
Wrottesley 112
Wybrants 559
York 391 559
Young 447

To the BINDER.

CUT off the blue Covers; and place the General Title-page, and Chronological Series of Events, before the Magazine for January.

Place the PLATES ſo as to front the following pages reſpectively.

Elevation and Plan of the Edinburgh Diſpenſary, —— —— 1
The Regalia of Scotland, —— 64
Elevation and Plan of St Andrew's Church, 119
The Inſide of Roſlin Chapel, — 169
View of Roſlin Caſtle from the South, 248
The Blackbird, —— 288
The Thruth and Starling, —— 348
The Jocko, —— —— 417
The Great Gibbon, —— 477
Map of Maryland, with part of Virginia and Pennſylvania, —— 635

The End of the Forty-third Volume.

an 55. 111
224
s 111. 112
559
on 112
447
560
chen, L. 332
ham 560
ey 615
hend 392.

and Planta-
71
yney 560
55
an 672
t 560
6
r 391
32
ce 332
224
n 448
n 56
672
h 111
112
erall 332
ton 55
le 447
worth 280
nson 56
ams 111
amson 111
n 332
hester, Bp 279
ds 671
dward 55. 615
ester 331
332
tesley 112
rants 559
391 559
g 447

Chronological

ly.

288
348
417
477
Virginia
635